

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

JULY, 1895.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES

IN 1824-25.*



Pursuant to a formal invitation from the National Congress through President Monroe to visit the United States, General Lafayette, after declining to be transported in a line of battle ship, left Paris July 11, and took passage privately in the American merchant ship *Cadmus*, Captain Allyn, at Havre, Tuesday, July 13, 1824. He was accompanied only by his son, George Washington Lafayette, and his secretary, M. Auguste Levasseur, and Bastien, a valet. Their only fellow-passengers were Mr. King, of Augusta, Ga., and three other young Americans whose names have not been recorded. The voyage across was uneventful.

Early in the morning of

Aug. 15. August 15, the *Cadmus* sighted Staten Island and a pilot came aboard. The ship was soon surrounded by little boats and shortly information of Lafayette's arrival off Quarantine was conveyed to Fort Lafayette, whose guns conveyed the news to the city. A deputation from the city, with which was the son of Vice-President Daniel D. Tompkins, came up on a steamboat,



GEORGE W. LAFAYETTE.

* Beginning with this number we will give an illustrated account of the entire tour of General Lafayette in the United States in 1824-25, compiled from contemporaneous accounts and reminiscences sent to us by members of the patriotic-hereditary societies all along the routes traveled by "the Nation's Guest." We will be pleased to receive from our readers interesting sketches bearing on this subject and pictures of people who took part in Lafayette's entertainment.

and at Mr. Tompkins' invitation Lafayette landed on Staten Island and repaired to the residence of the Vice-President, where he remained till Monday morning. Many distinguished citizens called on Sunday to pay their respects privately to the nation's guest, and particularly the committee from the Society of the Cincinnati, appointed at a general meeting of the New York State Society, July 5, 1824, when the following preamble and resolution were unanimously passed :

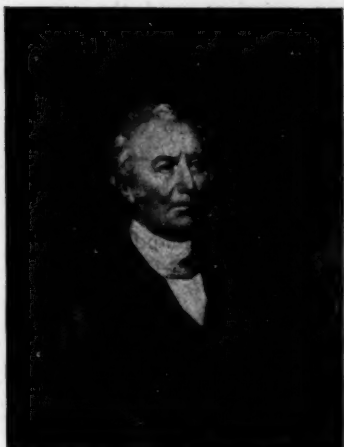


TOMPKINS MANSION, STATEN ISLAND.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, in accordance with the sentiments of the nation, have invited General Lafayette to visit the United States ; and it having been represented that the General has accepted the invitation, and will shortly visit this city, the members of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, his associates in arms, the witnesses of the distinguished and valuable services rendered to this country by General Lafayette, during that arduous struggle which terminated in the independence of the United States, are desirous to render him the highest honors ; therefore,

Resolved, That General Morgan Lewis, Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt, Colonel John Trumbull, Colonel Marinus Willet, and Major Nicholas Fish, be a committee to wait upon General Lafayette upon his arrival, to assure him of the respect and esteem which is entertained for him by the members of this Society, and generally to adopt such measures as, in the opinion of the committee, may conduce to his distinguished reception, and render his visit to this country satisfactory.

On the following day he was conducted to the city
 Aug. 16. amidst every demonstration of joy that a grateful people could bestow. The committee having chartered the steamship

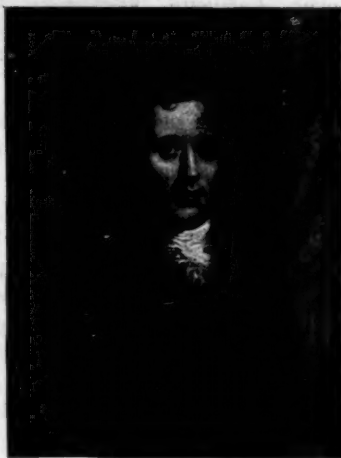


COLONEL TRUMBULL.

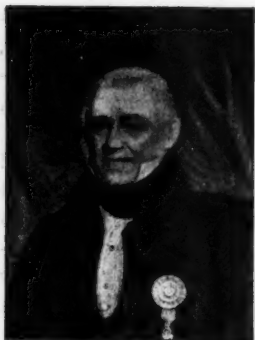
at Staten Island, and in a few minutes a landau was seen approaching the hotel, near the ferry. The General, the Vice-President and ex-Governor Ogden, of New Jersey, having alighted, a procession was formed, and the venerable stranger, supported by these gentlemen, followed by all the officers of the Island and a crowd of citizens, passing through a triumphal arch, the first of hundreds, round which were tastefully entwined the French and American colors. He was here met by the committee of the New York Common Council and General Jacob Morton, who conducted him on board the *Chancellor Livingston*. On entering this vessel the marines paid him military honors and the guns of Fort Lafayette saluted him. He was now introduced to the committees from the New

Robert Fulton and the steamboats *Chancellor Livingston*, *Oliver Ellsworth*, *Henry Eckford*, *Connecticut*, *Bellona*, *Olive Branch*, *Nautilus*, etc. They were all superbly dressed with flags and streamers of every nation, and directed to meet and form an aquatic escort between the south part of the Battery and Governor's Island, and thence proceed in order to Staten Island. The squadron, bearing six thousand New Yorkers, took its course towards Staten Island.

At 1 o'clock the fleet arrived



VICE-PRESIDENT TOMPKINS.



GENERAL LEWIS.

Colonel Marinus eighty-fifth year, Van Cortlandt, son, and other worthies. He remembered them union of a long-

After the bracing and conquer, Lafayette side of Colonel young again and battles over.

member," said he, "at the battle of Monmouth, I was a volunteer aid to General Scott? I saw you in the heat of battle. You were but a boy, but you were a serious and sedate lad." "Aye, aye; I remember well," replied Lafayette. "And on the Mohawk, I sent you fifty Indians, and you wrote me that they set up such a yell that they frightened the British Horse, and they ran one way and the Indians another." No person who witnessed this interview ever forgot it.



MAJOR FISH.

York associations, and the general officers of the militia, and many old companions-in-arms. The West Point band all this time was playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," Gretry's "*On peut on etre mieux qu'ac se'in de sa famille*," "Hail Columbia," and the "Marseillaise." The steamship now fired a salute, and the whole squadron got under way for the city.

Decidedly the most interesting sight was the reception of the General by his old companions-in-arms: Col-

Willet, in his General Philip General Clark-Revolutionary knew and recall. It was a re-separated family. ceremony of em-gratulations was sat down along-Willet, who grew fought all his "Do you re-



GOVERNOR OGDEN.

Lafayette landed at 2 o'clock amidst the cheers and acclamations of 30,000 people, who filled the Castle, Battery and surrounding grounds within sight, and a major-general's salute from the Artillery, commanded by Colonel Arcularius.

After partaking of some refreshment, a procession of troops and civilians escorted the General to the City Hall, the Lafayette Guards acting as a guard of honor. The General rode uncovered in an open carriage



COLONEL WILLET.

drawn by four white horses, and received the shouts and the congratulations of the thousands of freemen, with tears and smiles, which bespoke how deeply he felt the pride and glory of the occasion. All the houses along the route were gayly decorated and flowers were showered into the General's carriage from all sides.



COL. VAN CORTLANDT.

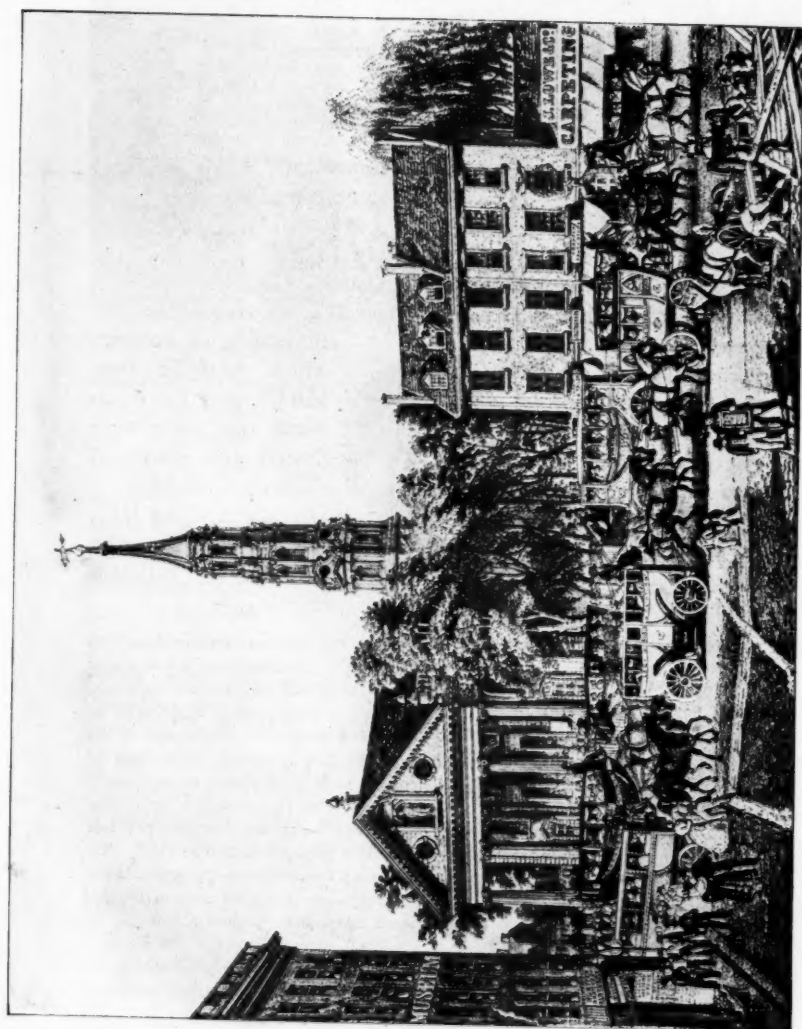
After the General's arrival at the City Hall, on being presented to the corporation, who were assembled there, the mayor, William Paulding, addressed him, and the General replied:—

Sir: While I am so affectionately received by the citizens of New York, and

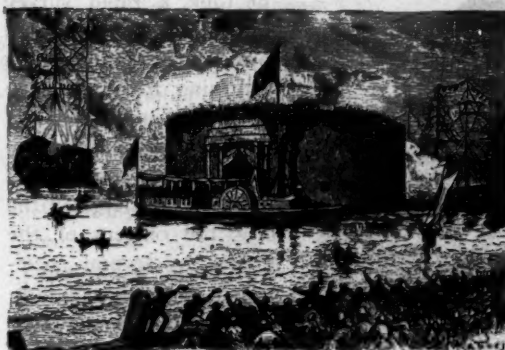
their worthy representatives, I feel myself overwhelmed with inexpressible emotions. The sight of the American shore, after so long an absence; the recollection of the many respected friends and dear companions, no more to be found on this land; the pleasure to recognize those who have survived; this immense concourse of a free republican population, who so kindly welcome me; the admirable appearance of the troops, the presence of a corps of the national navy, have excited sentiments to which no human language can be adequate. You have been pleased, sir, to allude to the happiest time, the unalloyed enjoyments of my public life; it is the pride of my heart to have been one of the earliest adopted sons of America. I am proud also to add, that, upwards of forty



GENERAL MORTON.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY.



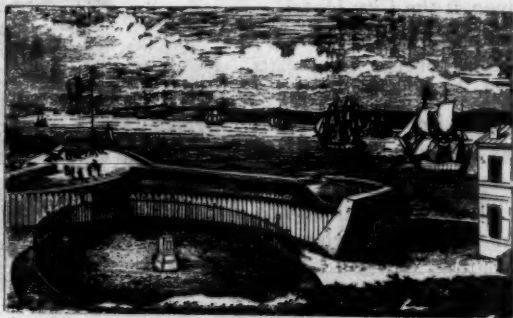
LAFAYETTE-LANDING IN NEW YORK.

years ago, I have been particularly honored with the freedom of this city. I beg you, Mr. Mayor, I beg you, gentlemen, to accept yourselves, and to transmit to the citizens of New York, the homage of my profound and everlasting gratitude, devotion and respect.

Then followed a review of the troops commanded by General James Benedict, after which was a public reception till 5 o'clock, when the General was escorted to his headquarters at the City Hotel, and in the evening he attended a dinner by the civil and military authorities.

Aug. 17. On Tuesday, agreeably to the arrangements, the General repaired, at 12 o'clock, to the Governor's chamber in the City Hall, where he was occupied until 3 o'clock in receiving the heart-felt congratulations of the citizens on his safe arrival.

Aug. 18. On Wednesday the General visited the navy yard, in compliance with an invitation from Captain Rogers, commandant, and Captain Chauncey. He was conducted on board of the new steam frigate *Franklin*, and the *Washington*, 74, where refreshments were served, after which



THE BATTERY, NEW YORK CITY.



CAPTAIN ROGERS.

he took a rapid survey of the ship *Savannah* and others then building. On returning from the navy yard the General repaired to his room at the City Hall, where he was waited upon by the clergy of the city, the officers of the militia, by several societies, by a number of individual citizens, and by strangers, who continued to flock to the city for the purpose of obtaining a sight of the man they so highly esteemed.

The Historical Society, at an extra session, had unanimously elected General Lafayette and his son honorary members, and Wednesday afternoon they were conducted to the halls of the Society by Colonel Van Cortlandt and Dr. S. L. Mitchell, where they were presented with their diplomas, accompanied by an address from Dr. Hosack, president of the Society. The balance of the day was occupied in receiving delegations from New England and attending a dinner given at the City Hotel.

At a meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, held at Washington Hall, Major Leonard Bleecker was appointed master of ceremonies and Captain William Walter Morris, standard bearer, when the Society with its sergeant-at arms, Bryan Rossiter, in full Continental uniform,



CAPTAIN CHAUNCEY.

proceeded in a body and called on Lafayette, and gave him an invitation to dine with it on September 6th, which he cordially accepted.*

Aug. 19. On Thursday morning he received delegations bearing invitations, from Baltimore and Philadelphia and places up the Hudson, and in the afternoon a society of several hundred Frenchmen, President Monneron, waited on him in a body. After which



DR. MITCHELL.

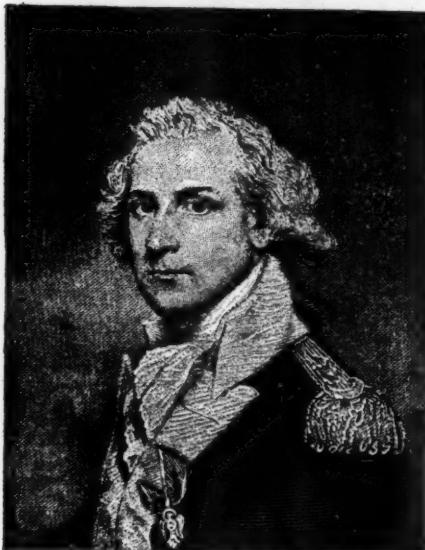
the General witnessed a parade by the Fire Department. Upon all these occasions many addresses were delivered.

Aug. 20. On Friday morning, at an early hour, New York again presented a scene of bustle and activity, preparatory to the departure of General Lafayette and suite for New England. The escort paraded at 7 o'clock, and repaired to the lodgings of the General, at the City Hotel, whence, at 8 o'clock, Lafayette, the committee appointed by the corporation to accompany him to Boston, and the whole cavalcade, commanded by General Prosper M. Wetmore, moved up Broadway to Bond street, and thence up Third avenue. The streets were thronged with people, and the General, who rode uncovered, repeatedly returned their expressions of kindness and attachment by bowing.

Aug. 20. General Lafayette, accompanied by a great number of citizens on horseback and in carriages, who went with him as far as New Rochelle, and three members of the Corporation of New York City appointed to be with him till he returned to the city, who attended to the relays and to paying his expenses to Boston, arrived at Harlem about half-past 9 o'clock, and stopped for half hour at the hotel on the bridge. As he approached a salute was fired, and he was greeted by loud cheers

* Communicated by John Schuyler, Esq., of New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

on all sides from the inhabitants of Harlem, who were assembled to welcome him. The General walked over the bridge, accompanied by the Committee: he paused for some minutes under a tree on the other side, and received the congratulations of the residents of Morrissania, among whom were several ladies on horseback, who paid their respects with grace and feeling to the hero. The General was met at Harlem by a deputation from New Rochelle, who presented him with an address and joined the escort on their taking up the line of march from Harlem. Every cottage and farmhouse, near enough to the road for its



GENERAL CLARKSON.

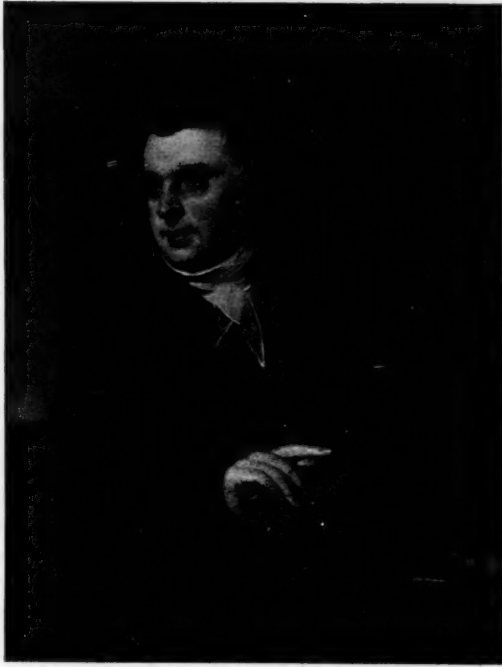
inhabitants to be apprized of his near approach, was emptied of its inmates, who lined the wayside and bowed with respect and gratitude. The farmers, leaving their tasks at the cry "the General is coming," rushed to the roadside waving their hats with enthusiasm, and gave vent to their feelings in huzzas. At West Farms, West Chester and East Chester, the inhabitants were assembled; and the waving of handkerchiefs and scarfs amidst the most

animated plaudits and cheering, and booming of cannon, gave the General a heart-felt assurance of welcome.

Every village had its triumphal arch, upon which were inscribed the names Washington and Lafayette, or the dates of the battles of Yorktown and Brandywine.

When he arrived at New Rochelle, the scene was brilliant in the extreme. The balcony and roof of the post-office, and of

Captain Peler's hotel, on the opposite side of Main street (where Robinson's drug store now stands) at which house the General had refreshments, were filled with ladies. The shouts of the people, the roaring of the cannon, the merry peal of the bells, a New York band of music, the eager, yet respectful anxiety of the people to shake him by the hand, and bid him welcome, must



DR. HOSACK.

have made as gratifying an impression on the mind of the General, as any reception which had gone before. Here, more than one old "seventy-sixer," who "fought and bled in freedom's cause," came to visit their fellow-soldier. "Do you remember, General," said one, "who began the attack at Brandywine?" "Aha! Yes—it was Maxwell, with the Jersey

troops." "So it was," replied the delighted interrogator; "I was with his brigade." A warm clasp of the hand was all the utterance to feelings which were meet reward for a life spent in the cause of liberty.

At Mamaroneck the General was received with the same enthusiastic welcome. A salute was fired by the inhabitants, the bells were rung, and a band of music played national airs.



CITY HOTEL.

At Rye the General, his suite, and the Committee, dined together at Penfield's Hotel. On stopping at Mr. Moreman's, at Sawpits, three miles beyond, to take a glass of wine, he was received by a large party of gentlemen on horseback, from that village, White Plains and the neighborhood, and several excellent bands of music. Two masts were erected here,

one on each side of the road, bearing a red and a white pendant, and displaying the name of "La Fayette" over the road. The whole was handsomely decorated with evergreens. Having shaken hands with hundreds, young and old, and received their greetings, he passed on to Byram Bridge, the line of the State of New York, where the General was met by the Connecticut Troop of Horse, commanded by Major Huggins. C. H. B.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF 1703.

(Continued from page 86.)

Wrent Mis Leger

In y Year 1703

In the account with John Scott & W^m Glencross, of New York, there are several credits of wampum: "by Edw. Farmar for wampum, £16.17.6," "by John Orton for Wampum, £444."

The account of Isaac Norris is carried over to the next ledger, showing he was owing Trent in April, 1709, £656.18.7.

The account of "Steven Stapler y^e Butchor" ran through 1707-1709 and in this time Trent paid him only £8.3.1 in cash, all other payments being in kind, *i. e.*, merchandise.

Alexander Arbuthart, a description of whose tombstone is printed on p. 20, vol. I, Pub. of Genealogical Soc. of Pa., is credited with £41 for cordage, Mar 5, 1705-6, and charged with a "pce of musling," £15. He had a running account amounting to over £100, of which a balance of £6.10 was carried to Ledger D. He had dealing with Clement Plumsteade and Isaac Norris as they paid sometimes on his account.

Dorathy Hobdrast is charged, March 12, 1707-8, with £3.10 paid to order of Jane Parker and credited with same amount "By expense for her Husband's wayadges,"—in Trent's writing. Jane Parker was a customer of Trent.

Moses Jones' account was one of peltry.

Elizabeth Bostell's account was in general merchandise sold for her "at Hamorton" Barbadoes, Burlington. She was a prompt payer in cash and peltry.

"James and Hercules Coutts—their acco^t," was also a large one and was balanced 1707-8, Mar. 9. They were interested in

"voyages," and 8ber 29, 1707, were charged 15 shillings for "burying cloth" and $\frac{1}{4}$ cask of wine.

Thoma's England had also a large account with Trent.

"Rowloph Dehaes" had an account of upwards of £1000, 1703-1707—for "powder and shott and skinns." Some of the names of people appearing in his account with whom Trent did not have dealings:—Eliaz. Darbee, Samuel Vans, R. Parker, Hen. Williams, R. Parrott, L. Loftus, Dirk Vand' heyden. The account was not closed April 20, 1709 when it was transferred to Ledger F.

William Bevin's account is credited with "by expense for shoes," amounting to £89.7.1 in two years. He was charged with sundries and shoe thread. He died before March 21, 1706-7 when an account was opened with his widow, Mary Bevin, she being charged then with 6 gallons of rum.

The account of Edward Shippen, Jr., opened 1703, Mar. 25, with a debit of £11.12.5½ for "stock," which was paid (£12.5.7) by his father, June 10, and the next day Edward, Jr., is charged, "expense for $\frac{1}{3}$ for mending y^e scales and making y^e chaines &c.," £1.12.4. Other charges are made up of horses, cattle and wines and "a noate under his own hand to pay" for £14.10, which Trent bought from Susanna Harwood, March 27, 1705-6. He bought wine, £100, and April 20, 1709, was credited with wine, £26.8, returned, leaving a balance of £81.15.8½ carried to Ledger D. Other accounts carried to Ledger D: Christopher Tibthorpe, £3.8; Gabriel Wilkinson, £32.15.8; Abraham Bickley, £18.19.4; William Royall £19.16; Isaac Meriott £35.18; Wessell Allrich £18; John Jones, of Mentany, £1.12; Joseph Browne, £27.14.7½; Gilbert Wood, £239.6.1, on a total charge of £821.16.8½; John Crapp, £4.14. on a total charge of £897.

Anthony Morris had an account of £239 for merchandise in four years, but always paid by "orders" on others and had a balance of £19 carried to Ledger F.

The account of "Voyadge to London," 1703-1706, is not added up, but is a short one with total on debit side of about £8280, and on credit of only one entry of £840.

The account of "Voyadge to Barbados for sundrys" is still open and unbalanced and unadded. The consignees were George McKenzie, Theo. Lord and W^m Lanning. The account is

charged with about £5000, 1703-1705, and credited with only two entries of £4 and £14 for "duty on tobacco."

"Mannor of William Stadt"—1706, is charged with cash £3, but without a credit.



JUDGE TRENT'S PHILADELPHIA RESIDENCE BEFORE DEMOLISHED IN 1868.

The joint account of John Crapp and William Allen is charged in March, 1703 with £320, but was not closed till April, 1705.

Thomas Howell's account was for goods from Barbadoes and paid by bills of exchange in one, three and five sets on Thomas Coutts and John Norton.

Prudence West, 1703, and "widdow Revarde," 1707, are charged with merchandise, and in 1709 Trent, not finding the accounts closed, closed them himself "By expense omitted to credit," but making no entry in expense account.

Dr. Tankasly was paid £5.13. in 1707.

George Ball's account, 1706, was one of salt, as were also those of John Hart, of Maryland, and Thomas Gibbs.

William Mennington & Gauin Stevenson were partners in 1706 in buying goods of Trent to £1037.

"Thomas Shelley y^e cooper" died before April 1708, according to his account.

William Fishburn's account for sundries, April 20, 1709, stood Dr, "Pensilvania money" £1,404.2.8½ (£ sterling 1002.15.1), Cr, £ sterling 620.18.9

William Allen and John Vanleir were partners in a £1400 venture, Aug. 1705, buying their goods from Trent.

"Thomas Miller y^e Butchers acco^t," £30, was paid by "John Thomas y^e taylor," Nov. 1707.

In "voyages to Maryland" goods were consigned to—Walker, and B. Skinner.

Richard Burk and W^m Harris, of Harly (or Farlo) Creek, Md, and "Capt. Nath. Hynson, of Christ. Riv. Mdry^d," were customers of Trent.

William Fishburne, who was often concerned with Thomas Graham in "voyages," was charged with £40 for a negro woman and £3 freight on her when she was sent to Mrs. Fearnot Lewis, of Barbadoes.

1707, July 11, Trent charged Richard Roades with £32 17 for a "morgadge" paid Jacob Regneir, which amount was afterwards credited by a counter charge to the account of "Theadorous Lord." All Trent's transactions with Regneir related to accounts of other people. In August 1708, he is charged with £54 paid to James Logan and £12 "To voyage to Newfoundland in company with James Metcalf for so much of Part of y^e Newfoundland Bonds put into."

Miles Horster is charged November 1, 1705, with £1.4 for "ffreight of his Indian man," a credit on his account is for £35 "acco^t of negroes."

Thomas Coates' account runs through several years and into thousands of pounds. He is charged with goods, dry and wet, from Barbadoes, London, Boston and Milford. His account was settled in full April 12, 1706.

In the "Voyadge to Boston" goods were consigned to S. Harrison, Ste. Codman and Mr. John Borland.

The account of Gyles Shelley, of New York, was one of £150, one entry—"To Alexander Paxton" and "by John Ffrog."

Silvester Garland's account was a long one of sundries credited by Peltry to upwards of £2000.

Judge Mumpston is charged with cash £45 in 1706-7 which was paid by charges to the accounts of Samuel Perres and John Scott.

Very little cash changed hands. In many cases parties are charged with parts of the accounts of others and settled by orders on other parties, as: Nathaniel Poole was charged with £5.10, a credit on the account of Martha Dummer; and the account was balanced by charge of like amount to his brother William Poole's account.

James Logan's account was very large £165 charge being brought over from Ledger B, March 25, 1703. He was a partner in many "voyages" and in a running account for sundries amounting to £2900 he paid only about £25 cash—his credits being orders on Trent's other customers, which proves the stringency of the money market.

Samuel Carpenter's account was about the same as Logan's, though his credits were more in bread and flour than in "orders."

Jasper Yeates' account was larger than either Logan's or Carpenter's. On May 26, 1703, he was charged with £2100 which appears as a credit on Col. Quarry's account June 12 same year he is credited with £6 cash paid by Col. Quarry for Upland Church.

The account of Hermanus Atdrykes is one of peltry and skins; that of John Thomas of cattle and salt with credits of wood; that of Thomas Shelley, cooper, in casks.

Emanuel Dawson was credited for work he did at y^e plantation.

John Sener's account was in June 1707. He was charged with cash 19 shilling, 3 pence, unpaid. Trent's bookkeeper entered this first on the credit side, and, as he always did when he made mistakes of the kind, wrote "(rong posted see p. contra)."

In the voyages to London Thomas Coutts was the consignee in 1703-1705, and in those to Barbadoes goods were consigned to Theo. Lord, W^m. Lanning, G. McKenzie and L. Haig.

Joseph White was "of Borlington" "Xber 14-1704"

Joseph Rolfe and Thomas Norton were attorneys for John Norton, of London, 1710.

April 20-1709 Richard Anthony was charged £85 for interest on John Cropp's mortgage.

In "Voyage to Ffyall," 1704, per *Society*, Samuel Perris (Perry) was interested $\frac{1}{4}$.

Grimstone Boud's account is opened, Mar 25-1703, with balance brought from Ledger B, £11.14 and is closed by balance £175.127, carried to Ledger D, April 1709. His account is all for pipes of wine at £25 per pipe, amounting to £332.

In April 1709 Richard Anthony is charged with one half of the sloop *Richard and Sarah*, Thomas Jacobs, Com^{dr}, £524.18.3½ and James Logan for Insurance of £50 to Barbadoes £8.15; "Contra. By goods from Barbadoes £315.6 10. By Profit and Loss to Bal. £218.6.5."

In March 1703, "on a voyage to New York," James and Hercules Coutts are charged with stock £10.4.5.

Thomas Harriss, in 1703, often borrowed several pounds from Trent and paid him always in peltry, and owed him a balance of £22.15.1 which was carried to Ledger D.

Col. Quarry's account starts off, 1703, May 26, with an indebtedness of £2.908 for "Sundrys," and from then till 8ber 1706 he did not increase it much, but the transactions show him to have been interested in ventures to and from Barbadoes with Trent and Logan, in sales of bread, pork and flour, and that Jasper Yeates paid Trent £2.100, in April 1704, on Quarry's account which Col. Coxe balanced with a payment, 1704, 7ber, of £10.15.8.

"Doctor Cox," or Col. Daniel Coxe's account starts, March 25, 1703, with a loan of £10.3.4, which was paid Trent by Samuel Carpenter, 7ber 17, 1703. He, too, speculated in bread and flour and owed Trent £105 balance when the account was carried to next Ledger. Among the charges to him, in Trent's own writing, are, in 1708, "To Cash paid his wife £3.4." "To 3½ y^{rs} stuff, 10.6;" Feb. 9, 1708-9, he was charged £137.13.6½ for "household goods," and two $\frac{1}{4}$ casks of wine and a pair of blankets bought from Isaac Norris and a $\frac{2}{3}$ interest in a horse. He never paid any cash on his account; always partly liquidating it with wheat and flour which he got from Enoch & Joshua Andrews and Alex. Lockart.

"George Willis, of Bourlington," from July 11, 1706, to June 1708, is charged with £153 for 6 pipes of wine, and £4.13 for 15 gallons brandy.

Joshua Carpenter's account was a large one 1703-1706, dealing in "merchandize," sugar, salt, wines, "hyale," white lead, &c.

"The widdow Lampley" was charged, Dec 6, 1705, with £4 due from account of Samuel Perris which amount was paid by George McKenzie.

Hugh Durborow dealt in merchandise, and settled his account in a variety of ways—by bond of Tho. Howell, by cheese, by bills of exchange, by sugar, "by voyage to Virginia," "by voyage to Barbadoes," and by orders on Anthony Morris, Samuel Carpenter and Edward Evans.

Edward Farmar's account is one of the largest. He was charged for powder from Boston, "whampum" from Scott & Co., "blanketting" from W^m Warren & Co., commission on sales of servants, peltry, rum, bread, &c. 1708, June, he owed a balance of £243.6 which was carried to Ledger D.

Aurelius Hopkins—(Estate) bought in March 1703 two fishing rods and lines, 1.7, which he had not paid for in 1708, when the account was carried to Ledger F.

"Jacob Spicer of West Jarsey" bought wine to amount of £31.10, 9ber 31, 1705, which he had not paid for in 1708, when the account was transferred to Ledger D.

Joseph Harwood may have been at sea in 1705-08 as all purchases and payments on his account were made by and to his wife—for household goods, dress goods, "winigar," and credits on the account were by orders on parties.

Phillip Kerny's account is one of cordage only.

Peter Jaquennett's account is a large one beginning March, 1703. He seems to have died before Feb. 17, 1707-8, as his account is then made out to "Jaquennett's widow." He was interested in many "voyages" of sloops and brigantines.

Thomas Truss' account was also a large one and of voyages. His account is credited by pork, rum, beeswax, bricks, case-knives, flour, bread, and "coul^d threed."

Martha Dummer bought, 9ber 13, 1708, one pipe of wine for £26, and paid cash £20. April, 1709, the balance of £6 remains unpaid.

John Hanstillman was credited with 18 bear skins, Aug. 1705, £8.8; the money went on his order to Jonas Aurin, Col. Kinson and Andrew Rudman.

Francis Rawle is credited £60 for bottomry and charged same amount paid to estate of widow Welch.

Sarah Ratclif, 1708, and "widdow Hubbard," 1706, are charged only with pipes of Madeira wine £50 each, while George Thompson, of Lewes, is charged with as much "Mamsy wine," and W^m Tongue, of New Castle, with "Madera."

Hugh Agnew and William Moore had a joint account.

William Orr was deceased before March 25, 1703, the account is then with his widow.

Joseph Pidgeon was charged, June 20, 1703, "for $\frac{2}{3}$ of wh^t rec^d from Tregany for Will's Wages," £2.

Goods were consigned to Thomas Haddon in a voyage to Maryland, March, 1709.

Account of Ann Budd, widow of John Budd, was opened "9ber 20, 1704."

Hugh Durborow, Joshua Johnson and Mathias Bellows had a joint account "on merchandise to Jamaica," March, 1707.

James Logan's account Oct. 1706 has two credits of "200 dollars cash" amounting to £61.13.4 each.

In Sep. 1705, £8.13 Boston money was put at £11.0.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "Pensylvania money."

Thomas Masters and Abraham Bickley had a joint account in 1707 of £216 in brigantine *Mary Ann*.

Richard Miles and Richbill of Madeira, were partners in Aug. 1707.

Robert Nellson was deceased before 7ber 12, 1708.

We have given enough extracts from Judge Trent's Ledger of 1703 to show how interesting even an old book of accounts may be. This Ledger is owned by the Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, and it was by the courtesy of the librarian, John Edmands, Esq., that we were permitted to use it.

C. H. B.

John Finny, the then sheriff, was also of the "young gentry" party. John White was high sheriff of Phila. in 1692. Luke Watson, sheriff, Co. Sussex, 1704. John Walker had a rope-walk in 1702-3 in Sassafras (Race) st., and was before the Grand Jury for using the street. He lived in Kent Co., 1701. A servant of John Webb stole a watch from John Grey in 1703. Was Prudence West the widow of William West, the shipbuilder?

It is related by Watson that Colonel Coxe eloped, in 1707, with the heiress, Sarah Eckley, a Friend, and they were married by fire-light, between two and three

o'clock in the morning, on the Jersey side of the Delaware, by the chaplain of Lord Cornbury, the then governor of Jersey. A contemporary describes Colonel Cox as "a fine flaunting gentleman, said to be worth a great deal of money."

Mr. Alfred Devereux writes: A daughter of Lyonell and Elizabeth Brittain (Rebecca) married, between 1700 and 1705, Phillip Kearny, and their daughter, Rebecca, married, April 19, 1733, William Plumsted, merchant, of Philadelphia, member of the Assembly, mayor, etc.

The following extract from the "Chronicles of the Plumsted Family," by Mr. Eugene Devereux, may be of interest: "Lionel Britton, of Olney, in Bucks, England, with his family, arrived in the Delaware river 'in the 4 mo 1680 in the Owner's Advise of Barmoodes—the Mr George Bond,' and settled at Falls, in Bucks county, Pa., where, having taken up land, he resided until 1688. His daughter Mary (Joanna Mary, probably,) was, as far as known, the first white child of English parents born in the province. He was a Friend, and was one of the founders, 3 mo. 2, 1683, of a meeting formed at the house of William Biles, afterward known as the Falls Meeting. He was identified with Friends until 1688, when he removed to Philadelphia, and severed his connection with the Society. In 1708 he became the first convert to the Roman Catholic Church in the province, which will account for his not having held public office, although a man of wealth and position, and also for the absence of records relating to himself and family. He acquired a large quantity of real estate in the vicinity of Second and Chestnut streets. He afterward purchased a large lot of ground on Market street, from Fifth to Sixth streets, and extending nearly to Chestnut street, where he lived the latter part of his life, and died between November 12, 1721 (the date of his will), and January 20, 1721-2."

Joanna, the other daughter of Lyonell and Elizabeth Brittain married Michael Kearny, the brother of Phillip.

I have seen the name of Brittain spelled four different ways. Mr. Eugene Devereux spells it "Lionel Britton;" Judge Trent, "Lyonell Brittain;" the facsimile of his signature spells it "Lionell Brittin," which latter I should consider correct.

Miss Susan Stroud Robeson, of Wayne, Delaware county, Pa., writes of Andrew Robinson:

The name Andrew Robinson is misspelled by Trent; it should be Robeson. Andrew Robeson was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania from 1693 to 1699. His wife's name was Mary Spencer, and they were both Scotch. He was the owner of land in New Jersey, and a judge of Gloucester county in 1692. In vol. V, *Pennsylvania Magazine*, page 168, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., says: "The remaining chief or prior justices of Pennsylvania during the seventeenth century were James Harrison and Arthur Cook, of Bucks county; John Symcocke, of Chester, and Andrew Robeson, of Philadelphia. Though not, perhaps, so eminent as Moore, they were, nevertheless, well fitted by temperament and reputation for the station which they filled. Their integrity was never disputed, and their judgment seldom complained of." I am a lineal descendant of this Andrew Robeson, who always spelled his name as I have written it, though his contemporaries invariably wrote it Robinson, even in legal documents. I am firmly of the opinion that there was no one living in the province of Pennsylvania in 1703 who signed his name Andrew Robinson; but as it is a matter of importance to me to know whether my assertion is correct, I send a question for insertion in Notes and Queries.

THE FOUNDER OF NEW YORK.

BY J. W. DE FOREST.

(Continued from page 890.)

After the failure to secure a settlement in Virginia, Jesse de Forest and his friends passed eight months in awaiting some favorable turn of events in Holland.

But during April, 1622, finding that the Dutch West India Company had not yet been matured and chartered, they sent a petition to the local parliament, known as the States of Holland and West Friesland, offering to go to America with their families if transportation were provided. The States referred the paper to the directors for an opinion as to the advisability of the proposed movement. The directors reported that they considered the plan "very advantageous to the Company," and that the petitioners ought to be encouraged by "a promise that they should be employed." But in regard to taking action, they desired time to complete the organization of their board. Thereupon, on April 21, 1622, the Lords Gentlemen and Cities of Holland and West Friesland "resolved and agreed that the said promise shall be made, the magistracy being informed thereof."¹⁵

Eventually de Forest wearied of the slow hatching of the West India Board; or perhaps the directors requested him to assist them in pushing matters at the national headquarters. During August, 1622, he petitioned the States-General for authorization to recruit a colony of Protestant families for America. The States-General had just then a good deal on its mind, for the twelve years' truce with Spain had expired and there was "loud war by land and by sea." It referred the petition down to the States of Holland and West Friesland, and the responsibility of action was promptly shouldered by that local legislature, all thanks and honor to it! On August 27, 1622, it passed the following resolution:—

The Representative Councils of the States of Holland and West Friesland having examined the petitions presented to the Lords Gentlemen of the States-General by Jesse des Forest: and sent by the aforementioned Lords Gentlemen to the

¹⁵ Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York, I, 28. I have a fuller version of this paper from the Hague.

States of Holland and West Friesland, or to the Representative Councils of the same, on the 26th of this month of August: requesting authorization to inscribe and enroll for the colonies families of the Christain reformed religion, willing to make the voyage to the West Indies [America] for the advancement and service of the aforementioned West India Company: and acting on the said petition, they have charged and authorized the said Jesse des Forest, as they do hereby charge and authorize him, to inscribe and enroll for the colonies all families having the qualifications requisite to be of use and service to the country, the same to be transported to the West Indies: provided the said (des) Forest so do with the mutual knowledge and correspondence of the magistracy of the respective cities where he may inscribe and enroll as aforesaid, and that he be bound to furnish a report thereof to the Lords Gentlemen.¹⁶

Unfortunately de Forest's report of his "inscribing and enrolling" has vanished, or we should have something like a census of New York in 1623. The wife and five children, whom he had proposed to take to Virginia, were presumably of the company which would sail for the Hudson. Already there had occurred in the family a certain devout preparation for the expected voyage across the then awful Atlantic. In February, 1622, Henry de Forest, not quite sixteen years old, had joined the Church by profession of faith; and in June his elder brother Jean followed his example, as also their sister Rachel, a child of thirteen.¹⁷

Obstacles continued to rise up against Jesse de Forest's long-cherished project for a transatlantic Walloon colony. Three months before his modest expedition was ready to sail, the West India Company had begun to prepare vastly more considerable enterprises, although they were destined to exercise less influence upon the future of mankind. The plans of the Holland merchants and statesmen were on a scale which even now excites surprise and admiration. One vessel, to be followed shortly by others, was to colonize the Hudson, the Connecticut and the Delaware. A powerful fleet under Admiral Willekens was to surprise Brazil and wrest it from Spain. A smaller fleet was to seize the coasts of Congo and Angola, with a view to obtaining slaves, and perhaps soldiers, for the conquered provinces. Other vessels were to plant settlements and trading posts in the Caribbean islands, and along the northern shore of South America,

¹⁶ Copy furnished me from the archives at the Hague, by request of our Legation in Holland. Baird cites a briefer version, in French, crediting it to the records of Leyden. Jesse de Forest's "report" to the States-General has lately been sought for in vain.

¹⁷ Walloon Church registers.

from the Brazilian frontier to the Gulf of Maracaibo. A reserve squadron, as large as that of Willekens', was to support his movement by clearing the Atlantic of Spanish war ships, and forwarding to him his desired African laborers and recruits. The fleet for Brazil alone counted twenty-three ships and three yachts, carrying 500 cannon and manned by 1600 sailors and 1700 marines.¹⁸

Amid this huge bustle of warlike preparation Jesse de Forest's enrollment of "families" went on but slowly; and it was early March in 1623 before the first vessel assigned to his colony was ready for her memorable voyage. The *New Netherland*, two hundred and sixty tons burthen, an unusually large merchantman for the period, laden with "thirty families, mostly Walloons," and bearing the flag of the province of Holland, dropped south as far as the Canaries to find favoring winds, and then swept prosperously across the Atlantic, reaching the Hudson in early May. No register of the passengers has been discovered, so that it is impossible to say positively whether Jesse de Forest was among them, or whether he followed in a later vessel which carried the heavy stores and the cattle. Cornelis May, captain of the *New Netherland*, was in charge of the colony, and is recorded as its first director.

In the mouth of the Hudson skipper May found two vessels, the Dutch armed yacht *Mackerel*, which had just come down the river from a trading venture, and a Frenchman who had arrived to claim the region for France. The foreigner was daunted by a show of force, and suffered himself to be convoyed out of the harbor. The incident renders it clear that at this time there was no Dutch fort, nor garrison, nor occupancy of any permanent sort on Manhattan Island. The Protestant Walloon colony had arrived just in time to save the shores of the Hudson from preëmption by a great Catholic power.¹⁹

The emigrants were now divided, with the intent of securing a wide domain. Several families (not eight persons, as octogenarian Caterina vaguely remembered) were left at Manhattan,

¹⁸ Netscher's *Hollandais au Bresil*; Southey's History of Brazil; De Lact.

¹⁹ Wassenauer in the New York Doc. Hist. III, 23 and 24; Caterina Trico's deposition, *idem*, 31; also Brodhead, Baird, etc., etc. (Is Trico the French name Tricot?)

where they found temporary shelter in a few dilapidated huts near the southern point of the island, the sole remnant and sign of an abandoned Dutch trading post.²⁰ Then, sailing up the Hudson to a point now occupied by the city of Albany, May landed there eighteen families, who, with the help of his mariners, threw up a quadrangular work, to which he gave the name of Fort Orange, subsequently adding a redoubt on Prince's (or Murderer's) island to insure command of the river. This done, he navigated southward to establish two families at the mouth of the Connecticut, and four on the Delaware, a little below the site now occupied by Philadelphia.

Meanwhile, in the language of contemporaneous Wassenauer, the colonists "forthwith put the spade into the ground and began to plant, and before the *Mackerel* sailed the grain was nearly as high as a man, so that they were bravely advanced."

A great historic event was unconsciously chronicled in these simple words. The first permanent, cultivating, town-building settlement of New York had been accomplished by a handful of French-speaking Protestants from the Walloon provinces, "inscribed and enrolled" by Jesse de Forest, of Avesnes. Since then, civilized man has not for one day relinquished his hold on the shores of the Hudson, but has prospered there beyond all other colonizing example, developing millions of population and uncountable wealth.

Yet, for more than two hundred and fifty years the chief author and agent of this notable migration went without a chronicler, and was, apparently, quite forgotten and unknown of mankind. Dignified Bancroft ignored him as completely as farcical Diedrich Knickerbocker. Pains-taking and voluminous Brodhead wrote abundantly concerning the Walloons, but had not a word to spare for de Forest. O'Callaghan, to one's extreme astonishment, made no discovery of either. Not until Charles M. Baird published his "Huguenot Emigration to America" did Americans distinctly hear that Jesse de Forest had anything to do with the founding of those fruitful hamlets which arose during the spring of 1623 on the shores of the upper Hudson and of Manhattan island. And even quite lately,

²⁰ As Caterina's evidence was given sixty-five years later, and as her affidavits contradict each other, we need not confide entirely in her particulars.

years later than the appearance of Baird's work, with its sufficient array of authentic documents, there have been histories of New York and of Peter Stuyvesant which do not mention the name of the man whose repeated petitions and persevering recruitments brought about the voyage of Cornelius May, and gave birth to New Amsterdam twenty-four years before Stuyvesant saw it.

The settlers wrote home in good spirits by a vessel which reached Amsterdam in August:²¹ "We were much charmed," they said, "on arriving in this country. Here we found beautiful rivers, bubbling fountains flowing down into the valleys, basins of running water in the flatlands, and agreeable fruits in the woods, such as strawberries, walnuts and grapes. There is considerable fish in the rivers, and good tillage land. Especially is there free coming and going without fear of the naked natives of the country. Had we cows, hogs and other cattle fit for food (which we daily expect in the first ships) we would not wish to return to Holland."²²

This expectation of imminent re-enforcement it is extremely important to notice. Colonizing craft certainly sailed from Holland that summer, and we may feel sure that stores and cattle were brought to the Hudson. Did Jesse de Forest cross the Atlantic in one of the supply ships? No existing record replies.

We seem to catch one hazy glimpse of his life at this period. It must be understood that the dyers of Leiden were divided into two categories—those favored ones who had a permit to dye in colors, and those who might dye only in black. Jesse belonged to the former class, and his brother Gerard to the latter. Accordingly, an agreement was entered into between them to the effect that, if Jesse should decide to make a permanent home in the new world, Gerard might apply for his vacated position as a dyer in colors. The inferential proof of this understanding will appear presently.

What were the supply ships which carried stores, and possibly Jesse de Forest, to the Walloon colony? A late history of New York (relying on Brodhead, who cites Wassenaer) calls them the *Orange Tree*, the *Grasping Eagle* and the *Love*,

²¹ "Documentary History of New York," IV, 131.

²² The Walloons were neither hunters nor fishermen.

three vessels usually classed together as the "June fleet." It must be admitted that Wassenauer does not distinctly make this statement, as will appear from the following passage, translated and forwarded by the archivist of Leiden:

June, 1623. The Directors of the West India Company, considering that by order of the States [vacating government posts to make room for company settlements] the people of this country have left the coasts of the West Indies, send thither, in order to keep affairs in train, the *Orange Tree*, the *Grasping Eagle* and the *Love*, hoping to attain an early advantage of the company, though it is not yet organized.²³

The reappearance of the three vessels is likewise noted by Wassenauer. The *Grasping Eagle* returned in December, 1623, laden with tobacco and dye-wood from Buen Aire, an island a little east of the Gulf of Maracaibo and about two degrees from the coast of South America. The *Love* arrived in January, 1624, also laden with dye-wood, apparently from the same island. The *Orange Tree*, touching on the way home at Hispaniola and San Domingo, did not reach Holland till March, 1624.²⁴

Thus, the object of the June fleet was to hold for the company certain posts which had been ceded to it by the States-General; and presumably these posts were on or near the northern coast of South America, inasmuch as the fleet sailed to that region. Yet there is no improbability in the supposition that one of the three ships, on its outward voyage, landed supplies and persons at Manhattan. At all events, supplies were confidently expected there, and no doubt arrived by some vessel.

Two suppositions, with regard to the end of Jesse de Forest, must now be considered: 1st. Riker's theory that he went to Brazil with Willekens, and fell in the siege of San Sebastian or some other military operation. 2d. A more probable theory that he went with a part of his colony to Guiana and died there.

It is certain that he quitted Holland in 1623, and sailed to some part of the New World. Twice thereafter, an old folio of Leiden records, a tax-list for persons keeping one or more servants, registers him with the remark, "Gone to the West Indies," which then meant any portion of the western continent and its islands.

Circumstances indicate that he wrote to his brother stating his intention of continuing in America, and that the letter reached

²³ Wassenauer's "History," V, 92.

²⁴ Wassenauer, VI, 61, 84, 85.

Holland not far from the middle of December, 1623. Thereupon, as promptly no doubt as might be, Gerard applied for the coveted dyeing in colors privilege. The *Aldermanic Journal* of Leiden contains a brief of his petition, dated December 21, 1623. The petition itself may have been dated and presented several days earlier, for administrative action was habitually slow in those times, and all Holland was much occupied with the Spanish war. As the brief is an important paper, and as its true date escaped the notice of both Riker and Baird, I present it in full:

"Court Journal L: fol. 52

"de Gerard des Forest.

"To the honorable gentlemen of the Court: Gerard des Forest, a dyer of this city, respectfully announces that his the petitioner's brother Jesse des Forest, who by virtue of your admission has dyed wools and camelets in colors in this city, removed from here by the last ships which sailed for the West Indies;²⁵ and accordingly he the petitioner would be glad to be employed in dyeing in colors. He therefore prays and requests that you will be pleased to admit him, in view of the fact that he will not increase the numbers, but only succeed to the place of his absent brother. Which doing, etc., etc.

[Margin] "Let this be placed in the hands of the Superintendants and Governors of the chief Drapers' Guild here, that they may communicate to the Court of this City their advice concerning this request, in order that said advice having been heard, proper action may be taken in the matter.

"Done at the meeting of the Court of this City on the 21st of December, 1623.

"In my presence:

S. V. BAERSDORP.

[Below] "The Court having first heard the advice of the aforesaid Superintendants and Governors, has hereby admitted and given permission to the petitioner to dye in colors wools and camelets here, provided he takes the customary oath to the Burgomasters and Rulers of this City, and conducts himself according to rules and regulations made and hereafter to be made with regard to the aforesaid dyeing.

"Done at their meeting on the 4th of January, 1624.

"In my presence:

S. V. BAERSDORP."

Evidently Riker erred in stating that Gerard de Forest laid his application before the burgomasters on January 4, 1624, while Baird erred still more seriously in carrying forward the date to the 24th of the same month and year. Was Riker also mistaken in his inference that Jesse de Forest went to Brazil with Willekens? Surely it is not likely that a man of near fifty, the father of ten or more children, a business man from his youth, would join an expedition which appears to have consisted entirely of combatants. There is no proof that he had ever

²⁵ Apparently the "June fleet," as I understand it.

been a soldier or a sailor, and he was much too old to learn to be either. Finally, why should he abandon his own colony?

But let us look at the question of dates. De Laet's account of the sailing of Willekens reads as follows:

Of this fleet 19 ships, among them the ship of the admiral, left the Texel and the mouth of the Ems the 21st and 22d of December [1623]; the 23d one ship and two small ones sailed out of the Maas [Meuse]; the 25th of January, 1624, the vessel of the vice-admiral went from the Goeree [near Amsterdam]; on the 26th of January, from Zeeland, two ships and one small one: in all 26.

Thus, a part of the main fleet went to sea December 21, 1623, the very day on which Gerard's petition was first acted upon by the Leiden burgomasters. It must be admitted that this identity of dates deserves notice. Did Gerard, when he made his application, presume that Willekens had already sailed? The supposition is plausible, but it cannot be proven, and so settles nothing.

Another coincidence of dates deserves consideration. The *Grasping Eagle*, after an absence of six months, returned from Buen Aire in December, 1623. Did she bring a letter to Gerard de Forest, informing him that his brother would remain in New Netherland or otherwheres in the New World, and that he might apply for the vacant dyeing privilege? Here is a supposition at least as plausible as the one which sends a middle-aged civilian to fight under Willekens. I suspect that, if Riker had known *all* the dates and facts above mentioned, his Brazilian theory would never have been broached.²⁶

We must now consider the question whether Jesse de Forest settled in Guiana, where Holland was at this time establishing a body of colonists, possibly Walloons of his enrollment. Wassenaer quotes a letter written December 31, 1623, from Wyapoko, at present called Oyapok, a river which separates French Guiana from Brazil:

The epistle of our captain will sufficiently inform you of the success of our voyage, and of the goodly nature of the country we dwell in. We have visited the Amazonas and arrived at Wyapoko, where we now are. . . . We expect the families from Holland here. Meantime we will examine in our boat the three rivers in our gulf, as well as the neighboring country, etc.

Wassenaer adds the rather startling information: "The families that they look for are going there from Leiden." Did

²⁶ Much of Riker's narrative concerning the de Forests in Europe is guess work.

one of the vessels of the "June fleet" carry forth the writer of this letter and his companions? Did Jesse de Forest settle beside the tropical Oyapok, instead of on the Hudson? It imports little to his deservings of remembrance. No matter whither he wandered, he had inspired and gathered the emigrants who founded New York, if not also those who established a dwelling-place in Guiana and the Carribbean islands. But, returning to the question as to where he actually did go, and remembering that we are not positively informed of any Walloon *families* going otherwheres than to New Netherland, my opinion is that thither he sailed, and there he died, probably in 1626.

On the whole, pending further investigation, and desiring to challenge it, I venture to style him the founder of New York.

GENERAL NOTE.—*Chronology of Walloon New Netherland.*

- 1623 (May). Settlement established at Manhattan and at Fort Orange.
- 1624. Cornelis May, first director (date given by Wassenauer).
- 1625. Willelm van Hulst, second director.
- 1626 (May). Peter Minuit, third director. The island of Manhattan purchased from the natives Walloons at Fort Orange (Albany) mostly return to New Amsterdam on account of a Mohawk war.
- 1627 (?). Disastrous fire in New Amsterdam; was it this which destroyed the records of the Walloon colony?
- 1628. Walloon New Amsterdam contains 280 inhabitants.
- 1633. Wouter van Twiller, fourth director. Dutch immigration begins to Hollandize the colony, although more Walloons arrive.
- 1820. The records of the West India Company were in this year sold for waste paper by a stupid or rascally custodian. Hence the impossibility of writing a satisfactory history of Walloon New Netherland.

REMARK.—Oddly enough, Wassenauer assigns no director to the colony for 1623. Was a Walloon (de Forest, for instance) in charge? Who can disprove it? Wassenauer's statement, written in 1626, reads as follows: "The Heer Peter Minuit is director there at present. . . . Cornelis May, of Hoon, was, in 1624, the first director. Willelm van Hulst was the second, in 1625; he returns now. Everyone there who fills no public office is busy about his private affairs."

In the New York documents this last sentence is bungled as follows: "There is another there who fills no public office; he is busy about his own affairs."

SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BY ARTHUR RUSMISSELLE MILLER SPAID.

William Penn, in speaking of his noble design in founding a colony in the American wilderness, said to Judge Mompesson: "I went thither to lay the foundation of a free colony for all mankind." True, the foundations were laid, but "all mankind" did not enjoy freedom until more than one hundred and fifty years had passed away. Slavery already existed among the Dutch on the Delaware prior to Penn's arrival, and circumstances soon led the proprietor to make use of the black man. Not one of the original colonies was to escape the blight and curse of slavery; and even the great philanthropist and founder of the colony of Pennsylvania became a slaveholder and "died a slaveholder."

The province in time came to have three classes of slaves: (1) Indian slaves, (2) bondservants, and (3) negro slaves. The first class one would naturally not expect to find. In the land of Penn the rights of the red man were held sacred. The proprietor continually exerted himself to promote the general welfare of the Indians in every respect. Their lands were bought, and their numerous requests granted. Justice was used instead of the sword. No Indians of the colony were captured in war to be enslaved, for there was nothing but peace; nevertheless, there were a few Indian slaves in the province of Pennsylvania.

In 1705 an act was passed by the General Assembly to prevent the importation of Indian slaves. The preamble stated that the Indians were imported from Carolina and other places, and that it had given the Indians of the province some umbrage for suspicion and dissatisfaction. A fellow-feeling for those whom they saw enslaved, or a fear of thus being made slaves themselves, led the Indians to protest against the conduct of the sons of Onas. Perhaps it was the latter consideration, for in the early part of the year 1710 they again manifested some uneasiness; and when the governor sent a committee to learn their wishes, the Indians returned eight wampum belts, which represented their requests. One belt signified (so the Indians explained to

the committee) that their old women desired the friendship of the Christians and Indians of the government, and the privilege to fetch wood and water without danger and trouble. Another, that their children might have room to play and sport without danger of slavery. The young men begged that they might be granted the privilege to hunt without fear of death or slavery; and the chiefs desired a lasting peace, that thereby they might be secured against those fearful apprehensions they had felt for several years.

Here is unmistakable evidence that the act of 1705 had not secured the Indians "against those fearful apprehensions," or was inadequate for the prevention of Indian slavery. There is also proof that the law was not always obeyed. An Indian boy was said to have been imported into the province in 1709 contrary to law. The deficiency of the law, and a feeling in several of the colonies that imminent danger might arise from the importation of too many ungovernable slaves, led to the passage of a second act in 1712. This second act, however, does not seem to have fully satisfied the home Indians, nor to have destroyed the traffic in Indian slaves; for, in 1719, at their Yearly Meeting the Friends, who always had the tenderest regard for the rights of the Indians, "advised that Friends do not buy or sell Indian slaves," in order "to avoid giving them occasion of discontent."

Still, the practice did not cease. In 1722 a gentleman of Philadelphia bought an Indian boy of a citizen of Maryland for the sum of fifteen pounds. In 1723-4 a notice appeared in a Philadelphia paper stating that a certain party had a very likely young Indian woman for sale.

Some of the leading men of the province had Indian slaves. Governor Markham manumitted by will a small Indian boy, who was a slave for life; and in a bill of sale of the personal effects of Sir William Keith, dated May 26, 1726, an Indian woman and her son were mentioned among the seventeen slaves for sale. Even as late as 1780 a farmer of Chester county registered the names of two Indian slaves.

But few comments need be made on this subject. The instances given of Indian slavery are only interesting because they transpired in the colony of William Penn. The number of Indians imported and enslaved evidently was small. Many

Indian slaves would have been imminently dangerous to the colony on account of their revengeful and malicious dispositions. For that reason the Carolinas, as well as Massachusetts and other colonies, sent the most of the Indians captured in war to the West Indies. The colony sold none into slavery, and bought but few. The acts of 1705 and 1712 were passed principally to allay the fear of the natives, caused by the mistreatment of their brethren, and to prevent any dangerous consequences that might arise to imperil the peace and confidence which had always existed between the colonists and the Indians.

The second class of servants was very numerous. These were known as bondservants, or redemptioners, and formed a kind of semi-slavery element which had two direct bearings upon negro slavery in the colony; the one was a help in its propagation, the other a hindrance. The very act of buying these white slaves, and the right to punish and sell them, made it easy for the people to buy negroes for a longer term of servitude. On the other hand, the great numbers of redemptioners, and the very small sum of ready money it required to obtain them, along with their ability and intelligence, greatly decreased the demand for negro slaves, particularly among landlords of limited means.

Laborers, in the early days of the colony, were scarce; and, to induce more of them to the new country, Penn offered, on certain conditions, fifty acres of land to every servant who came with the first adventurers. He also made liberal provisions in the Charter of Laws for the servant's protection against being cheated or otherwise wronged by a dishonest master.

Many of the servants who came to the colony in the early days were persons fleeing from oppression. Others were driven to this country by persecution on account of religion; but the most of them were poor and had not money enough to pay their passage; so they agreed with the captain of a vessel to be sold on their arrival to pay their passage money. Some served four years, some seven, and others even much longer.

The treatment of these servants was not infrequently very harsh from the moment they entered the ship bound for the colony until they served out their time. Captains packed their vessels with these poor unfortunates to such an extent that, in 1749,

an act was passed to prohibit the bringing of too great numbers on any one vessel. It no longer required fifty acres of land to induce servants to come over. They flocked hither, either of their own accord or on account of the enticing promises and inducements of untruthful "agents," who allured them to this country for their own private gain. These agents landed their cargoes of human beings, and drove the said "Christian servants"—a name to distinguish them from the heathen slaves from Africa—through the country, selling them to whomever they could induce to buy. These "merchant peddlers" gained for themselves the opprobrious appellation of "soul drivers." They kept up their trade in this merchandise as late as 1785. They had to be prohibited by law from bringing culprits from foreign cities into the province.

Between 1720 and the end of the eighteenth century thousands of white servants were brought to this country. Defrauded, mistreated, deceived, disappointed, many of them became runaways. The newspapers in those days were full of notices of runaway servants. Frequently an entire page of a four-page newspaper was devoted to notices of arrivals of more servants for sale, and of rewards offered for the apprehension of runaways.

Servants were regarded as property, and therefore taxable. In 1776 the rate was fixed at one and a half pounds each, which was increased ten years later to ten pounds. This was well calculated to discourage the holding of servants, and to destroy a custom which had been in vogue in Pennsylvania for a century or more. Thus, an institution fraught with not a few evils, but which had helped wonderfully to develop the country, began to pass away; it had served its purpose.

The lot of a great number of these, to be sure, was hard, and that of some not without a touch of romance; but many from the humble ranks of the redemptioners, who had tilled the virgin soil for the benefit of others, became the country's most respected citizens, and lived to enjoy wealth and distinction.

In considering the third class of slaves, it will not be amiss, if possible, to discover William Penn's relations to this subject. His friends have sometimes misinterpreted them, or overlooked the real facts of the case. They forget that Penn lived and acted surrounded by the circumstances of two centuries ago.

In 1682 "The Free Society of Traders" was formed, of which Penn was a very conspicuous member, and for that reason one article in the agreement of the association is not without interest:

If the Society should receive blacks for servants they shall make them free at fourteen years' end, upon condition that they will give unto the Society's warehouse two-thirds of what they are capable of producing on such a parcel of land as shall be allotted to them by the Society, with a stock and necessary tools. And if they will not accept of these terms they shall be servants till they will accept of them.

In this, Penn sanctioned the introduction of slavery into his colony, indirectly, at least, and directly by becoming a slaveholder himself, as will be seen by the following. In 1685, when in need of more laborers, he wrote to his steward, James Harrison, at Pennbury: "It were better they were blacks, for then we might have them for life." In another letter to his steward, the same year, he mentioned the disposal of his sloop to Richard Song, and added: "Let him have one of the blacks of Allen—two of which are as good as bought—such a one as is most used to sea."

These facts are sufficient to show that Penn had not, at that time, any scruples against the holding of slaves. The famous protest of the Germantown Friends had not yet been made, and Penn believed, as many good men did, that it was not morally wrong to enslave the black man—a creature of gross superstition and a heathen. His mind, however, was open to the truth, and before the close of the seventeenth century he was fully convinced that something ought to be done to better the condition of the poor slaves, whom he considered far inferior in many respects to the Indians.

It is no demerit to Penn that he was a slaveholder. Public sentiment was for, rather than against, slavery at that time, and the scarcity of laborers in the new colony made it almost a necessity. Indeed, much is to be said in Penn's favor. He was one of the earliest reformers. He advocated justice and mercy towards the slaves in both Church and State. Bancroft's statement, however, that Penn died a slaveholder cannot be controverted, the statements of several writers to the contrary. To throw the blame on James Logan, in whose hands Penn left his will, giving freedom to his slaves, does not better matters in the least. The moral remains the same.

One interesting feature about African slavery in Pennsylvania is, that it met with opposition almost from its introduction. In 1688, six years after the founding of the colony, the Germantown Friends, who had immigrated from the upper Rhine to Philadelphia in 1683, made their famous protest against the "traffic in man-body," little thinking that they were affixing their names to what may be justly called the Declaration of Freedom to enslaved man. This famous protest, the first ever made on this continent against the holding of slaves, lay undiscovered, but not unknown, to the world for one hundred and fifty-six years; yet it was like leaven hid in the meal.

The Quakers did much to create a sentiment adverse to slavery, and in time succeeded in completely ridding themselves of the curse. For a quarter of a century or more after Penn brought the matter to the attention of one of their meetings, they made almost yearly protests against the importation and holding of slaves; but many of their brethren gave no heed to their protests. Kalm, the Swedish traveler, who visited Philadelphia in 1748, says: "Formerly the negroes were brought over from Africa, and bought by almost everyone who could afford it. The Quakers alone scrupled to have slaves; but they are no longer so nice, and they have as many negroes as other people." His statement can have no stronger corroboration than that made by Isaac Jackson, who, several years later, declared he had visited in a single Quarterly Meeting the owners of more than *eleven hundred* slaves. In 1755 a feeling against the inconsistency of the practice of importing and buying slaves was weightily revived by the Yearly Meeting, and three years later a committee, of which Isaac Jackson was one, to visit all Friends who were slaveholders, was appointed. Jackson found some of his brethren owners of forty and even fifty slaves. The Friends this time, however, pushed their crusade so vigorously that only one case of slaveholding was reported in their ranks in 1784. Among those who labored to create this noble sentiment against a vicious custom were Sandiford, Lay, Benezet and Woolman.

Numerous acts were passed to regulate the conduct of slaves, and for their trials and punishment, which was severe. Imposts were laid on those imported into the province to help

defray the expenses of the government. Laws were enacted to regulate the traffic in slaves; and in 1712 a law to prevent the importation of slaves, both negroes and Indians, was enacted. This was the noted act which laid the enormous sum of twenty pounds upon every slave that might be imported into the province. Some writers who, it is plain, have never read the preamble to the act, have concluded that the General Assembly passed the law from a moral standpoint. A different motive altogether, however, led to the enactment of the law. In 1712 some slaves burnt a house in New York and killed several whites. There were rumors of organized insurrection, and many negroes were arrested, and nineteen were executed. The excitement and terror which seized upon the people of New York spread to the other colonies; and the inhabitants of Pennsylvania immediately sent up to the Assembly a petition "signed by many hands," praying that body to prohibit the further importation of slaves. Their prayer was granted. The preamble states precisely the reason for the law in the following words:

"Divers Plots and Insurrections have frequently happened, not only in the Islands, but on the Main Land of *America*, by Negroes, which have been carried on so far that several of the Inhabitants have been thereby barbarously Murdered, an Instance whereof we have lately had in our Neighbouring Colony of *New York*."

This police act—it was nothing more—was repealed by the Crown the following year, regardless of the safety and interest of the province.

In 1780, ninety-two years after the Germantown Friends had declared it to be wrong to hold and sell slaves, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the memorable act for the gradual abolition of slavery in the State. Although the subject had been agitated by a few zealous advocates for fifty years or more, yet the Revolution seems to have hastened its culmination. Freedom and the breath of liberty inspired the law-makers to more generous legislation. The law, in time, accomplished its purpose, and the action of Pennsylvania served as an object lesson to her sister States.

A COLONIAL ROMANCE.

BY MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[“This day Alice Carpenter hath answered the question I asked of her six years ago among the roses of her father’s garden in Somersetshire, and she hath answered yea, as she should have answered then.”—*William Bradford’s Love Life*,” by Jane G. Austin.]

In a sweet old English garden, stood a maiden, fitting warden
Of the hedgerows primly shaven and the blossoms, quaint and gay;
Of the rose trees, richly laden, and the red wall, rudely graven,
Where the vines of ruddy fruitage in the fostering sunlight lay.
Tall she stood, erect and stately, and she dropped her lids sedately
And demurely said: “The suing of thy maids in Austerfield
May presage a happy wooing by fair courtesy’s undoing:
But, in faith, by gentler fashion do our Southern maidens yield.”

“Nay, fair Alice, list, I pray thee; let my love’s duress delay thee,
For my heart was sick to greet thee, and my patience nigh was spent.
If I kissed thy hand unmeetly, straight for pardon I entreat thee;
Yet, I scarce in truth repent me, since it gave such rare content.
Heavy thoughts bear weight within me: I have hither sped to win thee
To our Leyden, and right truly all my troth to thee I plight.
’Tis not meet to love unduly, but my heart is sore unruly.
Ah! I have no need to tell thee, Sweetheart, thou art my delight.

“Dear the clasp thy robe uniting; dear thy dainty garb’s bedighting;
Dear thy little shoon, thy silken snood, thy brodered kirtle’s hem;
Sweet the rose thy hand hath treasured; blest the turf thy feet have pleased,
Since thy holy womanhood holds sacred fellowship with them.”
Then he paused in breathless tremor, an un-Puritan demeanour
Of his pulses held him silent, and he missed her fleeting glance
All alight with love’s allegiance, while her heart in disobedience,
Like a bird, was wildly beating. Was it Destiny’s mischance,

That he added, growing graver! “Such a meed of heavenly favor,
Least of all do I, a sinner, in these evil times deserve,
Since my human tongue doth waver to preserve a heavenly savor.”
And he spake with measured quaver, as he gained his calm reserve.
“Nay, now, stay thee, Master Bradford, since thou usest cant and catchword.
When at first thy youth outreaching, bravely spake thy honest mind,
Faith, I nigh forgot the teaching of thy dreary Brownist preaching,
And—mayhap—had gone to Holland by thy pretty wit inclined.

"But with Scottish James a sharer, so I keep my hedgerows fairer
Than thy dykes, will I content me. Full the sheaves of English land!"
Once again, she spake her meaning: "Why should Englishmen go gleaming,
For a will o' wisp of doctrine, comfort scant on alien strand?"
But her lover, undiscerning all the proud heart's pain and yearning,
Felt his honest word outspoken had been met with flippant scorn.
Ah! what weary years forgetting that sweet summer day's coquetting!
Stretched between them leagues of distance, dim and misty, at the morn.

Have you seen the purple islands and the gently sloping highlands
And the sweeping curve and headland down at Plymouth by the sea,
Where an empire's broad sequences and a continent's defences,
By our ancient sires were fashioned in a quaint epitome.
Where, in sacred consecration, lies the threshold of a nation,
Upon which one golden morning of an August long gone by,
Mistress Alice, tall and queenly, set her wandering feet serenely,
And right bravely brought her lover, wealth and life and fealty.

Have you heard how long and wisely, (all the tale is told incisely
By the marble, set securely on a sacred burial height,)
Ruled he in the solemn session, held their rights against oppression;
Fought with courage; to all statecraft, brought a wondrous inner light:
How Dame Alice, tender, gracious, with the manners of her spacious
English home, assumed the burdens of that primitive estate;
And ere life was nobly ended, saw the Colony defended
By her son, whose valorous offspring none may now enumerate.

MISS VINING, A REVOLUTIONARY BELLE.*

BY MRS. HENRY G. BANNING.



MISS MARY VINING.

I hope to interest you in the life of a gifted lady, who was considered the most beautiful, the most intellectual, and the most fascinating woman of her day. She was born near Dover, Del., and those acquainted with the traditions and history of the State, will know we allude to Miss Mary Vining.†

It sounds a bold boast to say Delaware produced a lady, the most pre-eminently fascinating and dazzling at the very time that Marie Antoinette shed such lustre on the throne of France, but

the fact remains a fact and is recorded in the letters of George Read, of New Castle, Del., a Signer of the Declaration. Thomas Jefferson, when minister plenipotentiary to France, was proud to assure the lovely Queen of France that the extravagant admiration of the Delaware belle by the French officers which had reached her ears was no exaggeration, for the American lady was worthy of it all; so Marie Antoinette replied, she would be glad to see her at the Tuilleries. Colonel R. G. Johnson, Chancellor Nicholas Ridgely and Cæsar A. Rodney, all attest

* Paper read before the Colonial Dames of America, of the State of Delaware, May 30, 1894.

† I say *we*, because Mrs. Charles du Pont, *née* Ridgely, has honored me by associating her efforts to mine, in endeavoring to rescue from utter oblivion this celebrated lady, and she most kindly permits me to use her name.

to this fact; her conversational powers, they unite in saying, were even superior to her brother's and her voice was melodious as music.

"Mary Vining, the daughter of Chief Justice John Vining and Phoebe Wynkoop, was born at his house, near Dover, on Saturday, the 20th day of August, 1756, at 4 of the clock, in the morning, in presence of Robana Powel (midwife), Mrs. Mary Wynkoop and Mrs. Mary Ridgely, and was christened on the 5th day of September following, by the Rev. Hugh Niel, missionary for Dover, in Kent county." In this old-fashioned and stately style, her birth is recorded in the Vining family Bible, as if to guard against the palming of supposititious heirs upon "Barriton Fields," the Vining estate, near Salem, N. J.

Mary Vining was born to wealth—great wealth, according to the standard of that day—and she could and did command every luxury her heart desired. One of her caprices was never to be seen walking on the street, but invariably to ride, this was her habit until she lost her means. The wealth was secured to her, as her grandfather fondly hoped, in the following manner. When Captain Benjamin Vining was dying, he said to his young and beautiful wife, "I know you will marry again, but will you solemnly promise me, on this my dying bed, to convey to our three children all of the large property you have received from your father?" She promised, and true to that promise she conveyed to her three Vining children all the landed estate she possessed before she married Judge Nicholas Ridgely. Her son, Dr. Charles Ridgely, and her two daughters, born after her marriage to Nicholas Ridgely, inherited nothing of their mother's large estate. But this great wealth proved the ruin of her grandson, John Middleton Vining; he was possessed, like every member of his family, of brilliant talents, could make a splendid speech, and was charming in conversation. He was a distinguished member of the First Continental Congress, the youngest member admitted to that august assembly, and was called "The Pet of Delaware," but he lacked prudence. Accustomed to wealth, he spent it lavishly; lost his own means, and, unfortunately, his sister's also. But Chancellor Ridgely ignored the injustice done his father, and never withdrew his sympathy and kindness from Miss Vining, his cousin, in her sorrowful

years. How or in what manner Miss Vining's education was conducted, I do not know, but having the means she must have had all the advantages afforded at that time, or, even with her bright mind, she would not have been twenty years later the cultivated, graceful woman, irresistible in her fascinations to the polished French and English officers on our shores at that period in the history of our country.

The only letter of Miss Vining's now obtainable is one written about the time her father died, when she was about fourteen and her education not completed, it is written in a round childish hand, and has mistakes, evidently receiving no supervision, as her mother was ill and crushed with grief. The letter as follows is directed to Miss Betsy Fisher.

DOVER, 1770.

DEAR COUSIN :

Great as my distress, I have not forgot your goodness, and therefore take up my pen, to convince you, that nothing in life, no change, no misfortune that can or will befall me, shall ever make any alteration in the affection or esteem which I owe you. But, my dear cousin, how vain is it to place our affection upon anything in this world. One moment, perhaps, happy in the best of parents; the next, a poor destitute orphan. Orphan! let me recall that word, I have yet one of the best of parents, one who is deserving of all my love and duty. Mama has been very ill, but now thank God, she is recovering fast, but not, anything like well enough to undertake such a journey, but as soon as a favourable opportunity offers, you will have me, to sympathise with you, in the tenderest manner. My kind love to my dear brothers, and tell them I have now more need of their protection than ever. In my brother Benny I hope to find a father, brother, all is one, if I behave myself in such a manner as to be deserving of his love. In Uncle Wynkoop's letter to my Uncle Ridgely, I have sent the key of the desk and trunks, among them there is the key of Mrs. Nixon's trunk, and in that you will find a canister of very good green tea which you will please to use while Mr. Chew is down. Mama, Uncle Fisher and Ann Wynkoop and Mrs. Sims' family join me in love to you. And I must conclude with the sincerest prayer to yon Heaven, for your happiness—if there is such a thing on earth. These are the prayers, whether answered or not, of your affectionate cousin.

MOLLY VINING.

P. S.—Remember me kindly to my dear uncle and family.

This childish letter, with its impassioned expressions of cousinly love, shows the dawn of that fervid and burning eloquence that distinguished Miss Vining's conversation in after years.

The only likeness known to be taken of Miss Vining is a miniature, taken when she was nineteen—that would be 1775. This miniature Miss Vining presented to my grandfather's sister, Lavinia Rodney, inscribed, "To my dear cousin Lavinia

Rodney." My mother belonged to the following generation, and only knew Miss Vining in her sorrowful old days. She said this likeness did not do Miss Vining justice. The painter was unable to catch the subtle charm of expression, no grimace, simply the radiant mind shining through the lovely face and transfiguring it to the likeness of an angel. Miss Vining's winning manners were not reserved for society alone, she was the light of her home, adored by her mother and all in her own domicile, and gained an ascendancy over everyone she met. She was mentioned in flattering terms, not only at the polished French court, but also at the English court of George III., and likewise at the court of Germany. The fame of Miss Vining's fascinations, her perfect knowledge of French, etc., was carried to these courts by the French and British officers when they returned after participating in our Revolutionary struggle. It was owing to her associating with these officers, and all leading characters of those momentous times that gave her this rarely attained celebrity. With all her mental endowments she had peculiarities, leaving no doubt that love of admiration was a leading foible in her character. One habit she affected was to partly conceal her face with a fan or veil. In old age she wore a cap with a wide ruffle that reached her eyebrows and covered her cheeks. She had a keen and penetrating mind, and fully recognized her own weakness. She was asked once why she did not accept some one of her early and numerous offers? Her reply was, "Admiration of the world has spoiled me, I fear, I could not content myself with the admiration of one." She had many offers of marriage from British as well as French officers, but for years could not persuade herself to relinquish her independence.

The house, No. 606 Market street, Wilmington, Del., is interesting, being woven with our nation's history. Cæsar Rodney (the Signer) was elected governor of Delaware State late in 1777 or early in 1778, and he resided in this house. Cæsar Rodney being unmarried, was glad to have his house and table presided over by this young cousin, Miss Vining. She was particularly attractive to La Fayette and the French officers, as she spoke French with perfect ease and purity, expressing herself fluently and really preferring the use of that language to

English. At that period of time she reigned a belle in the fashionable circles of New York and Philadelphia, and no less so when at "Poplar Grove," or in this house. I have before me a letter written by Cæsar Rodney (the Signer), the writing is positively his, abundance of his hand-writing still extant will prove it. It is a love letter and a proposal of marriage. The family tradition that it was addressed to Miss Vining, but not the Revolutionary belle. We found on sifting this matter thoroughly that she was only eight years old at the date of this letter. But she had an aunt, also. Mary Vining, and for whom she was named. This aunt, a lovely gentle lady, was unmarried at the date of this letter, and it was to her that this letter was addressed. He had torn away both signature and address—it reads as follows :

" ———ver may y^e 27th 1764 or 1761.

"Yesterday evening (by Mr Chew's Tom) I had the unwelcome & unexpected news of your determining to go to Philadelphia, with Mr & Miss^{es} Chew— If you Remember, as we were riding to Noyontown fair, you talked of taking this journey & mentioned my going with you : you know how readily I & how willing in this, as in every thing else, I was to oblige & serve you— When I was last down, you seemed to have given over all thoughts of going, this determind me, & accordingly, gave Mr. Chew, for answer, that he might not expect me with him ; thereby I'm deprived of the greatest pleasure this World coul'd possibly afford me, The company of that lady in whom all my happiness is placed— Molly, I love you from my soul, in this believe me, I'm sincere, & honest : but when I think of the many amiable qualifications you are possessed of—all my hopes are at an end—nevertheless intended down this week, & as far as possible to have known my fate—you may expect to see me at your return, till then God bless you—

"I'm Yrs"

The inference, unquestionably is, that she refused Cæsar Rodney, as she afterwards married the Rev. Charles Ingles, who was afterwards the first bishop to the colonies. No doubt, Cæsar Rodney always mourned her for he never married, and doubtless, too, the tender feeling he had for the beautiful niece was in part for the love he had borne the aunt. Mrs. Ingles died in less than a year after her marriage. Her tombstone records her death on October 13, 1764. Cæsar Rodney's letter is badly corroded by time—a crease passes immediately through the centre of the date—which may be 1764 or 1761. Mrs. Charles du Pont and myself are convinced the correct date of this letter is 1761. We both wish to assert while still living that we consider

we reached the exact truth, and that the facts are precisely as above narrated.

Mary Vining, the niece, moved in Cæsar Rodney's house with the ease and freedom of a petted child. I do not know why Cæsar Rodney chose to leave his estate of "Poplar Grove" and to reside in Wilmington. Probably because the roads at that time were execrable in winter, and he found it necessary to be near Philadelphia, the centre of interest at that time and for all time, the spot where one of the most important events in the history of the world was being enacted. A new nation was about to be heaved into existence and "liberty proclaimed to all the inhabitants thereof." It was in this house, No. 606 Main street (as it was called then), that the Governor entertained La Fayette and his officers. It was in the cellar of this house that, the Governor consenting, General La Fayette stored his little casks of gold wherewith to pay his little army and help the cause of freedom. My grandfather, C. A. Rodney, was a boy at this time and he once related the following incident to my mother: "I was studying my Latin by the parlor fire, when the door opened and Miss Vining appeared in full dress. She approached the mantel, looking approvingly at the reflection in the glass. She observed my look of fixed admiration, for she turned and said, extending her hand to me. 'Come here, you little rogue, and you shall kiss my hand,' but I refused, drawing back with boyish bashfulness, when she replied, 'you might be glad to do so. Princes have lipped it' (from *Cleopatra*). All the time, I did think her the most beautiful creature I ever saw, and I still recall her as a beautiful picture." On another occasion he entered his uncle's parlor—dinner was over, but the company had not yet left. A group of gentlemen and officers stood at an eastern window that reached the floor, admiring the placid scene spread before them. At that time the view was unobstructed by houses. They saw the languid Christiana and a long stretch of the noble river beyond, bound by the Jersey shore—all lit by the level rays of the sinking sun. The Christiana was then as now a graceful and indolent stream. Miss Vining playfully approached the group and said: "Gentlemen, are you admiring the Christiana? That lovely stream moving languidly amid its green banks always reminds me of a beautiful coquette now coming

here, now turning there, in playful waywardness." She enunciated all this rapidly, first in French and then in English, turning her head and using her hands slightly in elegant and appropriate gesture. The excitable French officers were completely carried away with extravagant admiration. Instances occurred in which those once enchained by her fascinations would brave any danger rather than forego the hope of securing her hand. When the British evacuated Philadelphia, in 1778, a British officer ran the risk of a court martial for absence without leave—rather than not see her once more—hoping to induce her to cancel her previous refusal of him. The weather was fine, the roads good, secretly leaving Philadelphia towards evening, he rode rapidly on his way to Wilmington. He saw Miss Vining and returned to Philadelphia that night. It was supposed his absence remained undiscovered, as no trouble ensued to him excepting that Miss Vining remained firm in her refusal of his suit.

Her social position was very prominent. If distinguished foreigners visited the vicinity of her abode an introduction to Miss Vining was solicited. Among her guests were the Duke de Liancourt and the Duke d'Orleans and the late king of the French, Louis Phillippe. The celebrated Spanish patriot, General Miranda, once passed through Wilmington in the mail coach at night, and left his card in the post office for Miss Vining. A correspondence with some of these eminent men continued, and with General La Fayette she corresponded until her death. At the time of her death she was engaged in writing a history of the American Revolution. That this history should be irrevocably lost will always be a source of regret. How burning and impassioned would have been her description of the hopes and fears that swayed our people when Wilmington and Brandy-Wine Bridge were in possession of the British, and Governor M. Kinley imprisoned in New York; but her history was burned and the ashes scattered to the four winds of heaven.

Among her adorers was, it is said, General Wayne. From his headlong courage his soldiers gave him the soubriquet of "Mad Anthony." One evening, when in company with him, Miss Vining and others, mention was made of a man who had been guilty of some act of great moral obliquity. Carried away by Miss Vining's eloquent horror of the deed, Wayne started from

his chair, exclaiming quickly: "Madam, had I been present I would have *suicided him*." Anecdotes are characteristic. I will relate one more to show the impetuous man to whom, it is said, Miss Vining engaged herself. Discussing Stony Point, General Wayne said to General Washington, "I am not only willing to storm Stony Point, but, General, I'll storm Hell if you will only plan it." Washington quietly replied: "Hadn't we better try Stony Point first?" Miss Vining was no longer young when she engaged herself to General Wayne, who was now a widower. We have every reason to think he addressed her before his marriage. The engagement occasioned comment in the circle in which she moved, that she should refuse all the French courtiers that had knelt at her feet to accept simply a daring, dashing American soldier. In a letter, still extant, written by Mrs. Cadwalader (widow of the Revolutionary general) and addressed to her aunt, Mrs. Charles Ridgely, *née* Moore, a paragraph reads . . . "Is it true Miss Vining is engaged to General Wayne? Can one so refined marry this coarse soldier? True, he is brave, wonderfully brave, and none but the brave deserve the fair." Then again, Mrs. Dr. Charles Ridgely writes in a subsequent letter: . . . "Miss Vining has put on mourning and retired from the world in consequence of General Wayne's death." He died at Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, December 15, 1796.

The marriage was to have taken place very soon when his lamented death occurred. Miss Vining had bought a set of silver for her proposed housekeeping. A set of India china, the gift of General Wayne, she never could bring herself to use after his deplored death. This set of china is still extant and now in possession of the Ridgely family in Dover, Del. What other preparations she may have made for her marriage is lost, in the long, long ago. Miss Vining seems to have deeply mourned General Wayne's death. She lived for twenty-five years longer, but never again entered society. Before she could recover from this great blow to her happiness, it was followed, in about five years, by the sudden and unexpected death of her sister-in-law, daughter of William Seton, collector of New York, and wife of John Middleton Vining, an accomplished and pleasing lady, but not beautiful. She had a rich, powerful contralto voice, accompanied herself on the piano, with cultivated taste.

A gentleman, who admired her singing, on hearing of her death, exclaimed, "Oh! how the harmonies of heaven are enriched by our loss." Her society was agreeable to Miss Vining in her solitude. Mrs. Vining died in 1802 (probably the early part of 1802). This blow was again followed, late in 1802, by the death of her brother, John Middleton Vining. Nature had endowed Mr. Vining with a brilliant mind. He was dazzling in conversation and witty at repartee. For instance, Mr. Seton, naturally solicitous about his daughter's future, asked him: "Mr. Vining, what are your prospects?" Spreading his arms abroad he promptly answered, "Prospects, sir; my prospects are boundless." After their marriage, Mr. Vining took a house in Wilmington, at the N. W. corner of Fourth and French streets. They lived here with unstinted profusion, till ruin came and his once handsome estate was sold to pay his debts. To complete Miss Vining's misery her brother had lost nearly the whole of her own once abundant property. She now retired to a brick cottage, left her by her mother, on the N. W. corner of what was called then Brandy-Wine walk and Kennet pike, now Tenth and Market, Wilmington. At that time this was considered a suburban residence, "quite out of town," and wore a pretty, retired, rural appearance. It fronted south on Kennet pike (now Delaware avenue or Tenth street), at that time a meandering country road. To the north of its eastern yard, in which the two huge willows grew, arose a blank brick wall, the gable end of the adjoining house. This dark wall added much to the convent-like seclusion of the shaded cottage. It became, indeed, her living tomb. The loss of all that made life dear, broke her proud, ambitious and sensitive heart. She only sought concealment, like a wounded deer, till she could die. Yet in this dark hour of woe her noble heart welcomed to her home the four orphan boys, left by her brother, one a mere infant. She proved herself a wise, considerate and devoted guardian, hesitating at no sacrifice to benefit them, and devoting her time and talents to their education. Three of these boys were swept away before quite reaching manhood, by consumption. The fourth and eldest son, William Henry Vining, achieved distinction; he lived till twenty-seven years old, when he, too, died of consumption in 1822, one year after his aunt's death.

We think it was soon after Miss Vining withdrew from society that she was seized one day with a fainting spell. It occasioned alarm, and some of the family running out for assistance left the front door open. There happened at that moment to be passing one Jane Mauthrell—she had a good kindly face, and wide-open honest eyes—observing the alarm and commotion she entered the house unbidden, and seeing a beautiful woman prone and insensible with only frightened children around, she quietly applied such restoratives as were at hand. Miss Vining's illness was temporary with only this important result, she employed Jane Mauthrell from that day to conduct the domestic concerns of her house, but Miss Vining secured much more than her services, conscientiously rendered as they were. Jane was completely won by Miss Vining's loveliness, nor was this a onesided affection. They were mutually endeared to each other, and through long, long years of sorrow Jane was Miss Vining's firm, trusted and confidential friend. Jane became to the orphan boys a second mother. If they were well she rejoice in their bouyant spirits; if sick, she was anxious and tended them by day and watched them by night. She closed the eyes of three of them, and no one grieved more sincerely than good, excellent and faithful Jane, when they were laid in premature graves. The cottage was called "The Willows." After losing her money Miss Vining found herself compelled to "take boarders"—no doubt to her proud disposition, a bitter necessity. Her nephew, William Henry Vining, left her roof to go to his aunt, Mrs. Ogden, living in a then wild part of New York, where is now the town of Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence. He studied law and practiced in partnership with his uncle and gained distinction, but his career was cut short by an early death. After reaching Mrs. Ogden's house he wrote, in 1809, a rhyming letter to his brother Ben; as it introduces us to all the inmates of "The Willows," even the boarders, I will produce it here. The easy versification is remarkable when it is remembered it was written by a boy of fourteen—the whole family were gifted:—

A CATALOGUE OF THOSE WHO HAVE HUNG THEIR HARPS ON THE WILLOWS.

Lady Vining comes first, with her soul-piercing eye,
 Let her look in your face, in your heart she will pry,
 In her features sits high the expression of truth
 The wisdom of age, and the fancy of youth.
 They say a bright circle her figure once graced
 The mirror of fashion and Phoenix of taste ;
 But religion soon whispered, 't were better to dwell
 In the willow's retreat, or hermitage cell.
 Now apart from the world and its turbulent billows,
 Contentment she courts in the shade of The Willows.

I see cousin Emma, whose delicate form
 Like the sensitive flower, shrinks back from the storm,
 Who loves, like Aunt Charlotte, her corner and chair
 To sit, work and talk, till the weather is fair,
 Whose feminine softness to firmness allied,
 Can harbour compassion or feel proper pride ;
 Who possesses her Henry, like Emma of old,
 But without any lordship or title or gold.
 What, though time has pilfered from her or from Hebe
 Some graces and smiles to bestow on Miss Phoebe.

Miss Phoebe, the sensible, wealthy and wise,
 With more than one heart and a fine pair of eyes ;
 Whose charms and perfections and so forth to show,
 Would require the eloquent pen of a beau ;
 But though I use colours a few degrees fainter,
 If she beat the willows, my pencil must paint her
 You would think it was beauty, her eye so refined
 But believe me, 'tis only a ray of the mind —
 That mind, so refined, capacious and clear
 Such affectionate candour, and virtue so fair ;
 The diamond of nature was polished by art,
 And cut in the fanciful shape of her heart.

If you doubt what I say, or believe I can rally,
 I appeal for the truth of it all to Miss Sally.
 Appeal to Miss Sally ! I hear you exclaim,
 An excellent way to preserve your good fame !
 For who ever made an appeal to her heart
 That was not acquitted, in full or in part ?
 If two sides are confronted, she looks at the best,
 And if one-half is good, she will pardon the rest —
 I'll make her the judge of my verses and letters,
 And then we shall see who will rank with my betters.
 By her side stands Eliza, like Harriet or Mary,
 The sister of Cupid, or some little fairy,
 With a cheek like a rose, and a lip like a cherry,
 With a lily white forehead—and blue eyes so merry—

But how shall I picture the kind-hearted Jane—
Who dispenses the pleasure, and suffers the pain,
Whom nature has formed in her very best mood—
Affectionate, sensible, cheerful and good;
Who delights in old fashions, to talk and to muse on,
From the fair Queen of Sheba, to wise neighbour Susan.
Who never was equalled for neatness, they say,
Since the days of Queen Mary or old Robin Grey
Whose teeth are as white as her bosom is pure,
Whose feelings are strong, and whose reason is sure;
And trust me, my Jane, 'tis that feeling I prize
Which glows at the heart! and which melts at the eyes.
That warm Irish heart! which should never be sold
For a thousand fine faces, or guineas of gold—
Fair exile of Erin, and maid of Lock-Foyle—!

My sociable neighbour, as time is deficient
To call her the sister of Jane is sufficient,
For both are alike, in good sense and in spirit,
But neighbour by birthright must claim the chief merit;
While mother—so silent, she sits by the fire,
My pen and my fancy had almost passed by her,
She comes the mild priestess, of patience and peace,
At her presence I bow, and each murmur I cease;
How meek her deportment, how easy her mien,
Her accents how gentle, her air how serene!
No longer you wonder at Jane—my dear brother—
She stole half her goodness, from neighbour and mother.

And there's the rogue Ben—so genteel and so slim—
With the leer of an eye, and the grace of a limb,
Who knows how to ride, and to skate and to swim.
And Charles, whom you better had put upon diet,
For though he can learn he will never be quiet,
With St Vitus's dance, or some holiday riot.
And now my dear Ben, you perceive I have writ,
With a heart full of love and a pen full of wit,
May the power who soothes the wild rage of the billows
Gild with tremulous joy the soft shade of The Willows.*

* The Miss Phoebe alluded to was a Miss Phoebe George—very wealthy—a great belle, and my mother's devoted friend. She married Mr. M. Bradford. Her aunt, Miss George, who never married, was an intimate friend of Miss Vining, and boarded a short time at "The Willows." The little Miss Eliza Fox was a very pretty child, a relation of Miss George. The "Charles" alluded to was one of his brothers, dying very young of consumption. "Benjamin," another brother, also died of consumption soon after reaching manhood. "Mother" was Jane's mother, and permitted by Miss Vining's noble and generous heart, to sit by her fire, where Jane could attend to her comfort. The mother was very old.

At Miss Vining's request Jane came every evening to Miss Vining's chamber to hear her read a chapter in the Bible. One favorite chapter, and often selected, was the first one in the Book of Ruth. After closing Miss Vining would remark: "So it has been with you and I, Jane, you have clung to me through life, and in death we shall not be parted; where they put me to rest, there must you lie also." For some reason Miss Vining's wishes were not carried out. Miss Vining sleeps in Old Swedes' churchyard, Wilmington, and Jane was laid in New Castle. Miss Vining left this cottage and its furniture to the faithful Jane that closed her eyes.

Miss Vining's seclusion was absolute. She saw but very few. Indeed, her dislike to society became morbid. A Mrs. Alrichs, a Quaker lady, resided near her. Her gentle, quiet manners were soothing and agreeable to Miss Vining, and in all time of trouble and sorrow, such as the illness and death of her nephews, Mrs. Alrichs was sent for and always came to advise and assist. Mrs. Alrichs had two daughters, but though deeply interested in Miss Vining, and although their mother had freedom in Miss Vining's house, yet such was Miss Vining's complete seclusion that the two Miss Alrichs never once beheld her face. I can only find recorded three instances when she left her secluded life during those sad twenty-five years. Once in all those years Miss Vining electrified a congregation assembled for worship by appearing among them. An eloquent clergyman was to preach one evening, as he was an old friend, Miss Vining felt herself obliged to go and hear him. The services had commenced when all were astonished to see Miss Vining moving with her graceful carriage up the aisle, leaning on Jane's arm. They took their seat side by side, and the instant the services were ended they left, Miss Vining again taking Jane's arm. Miss Vining completely concealed her face on this occasion by the deep ruffled cap, that she always wore after General Wayne's death, over this a large bonnet, the prevailing fashion. Those who vainly tried to scan her face were only rewarded by a flash from dark eyes, and a view in deep shadow of the tip of her nose and chin.

Miss Vining's intimacy with Governor Dickinson's family was very great, and never severed, except by death. Distinguished men were frequent guests of Governor Dickinson, and

when invited to dine, Miss Vining was often the only lady not present of his family. There is a letter still extant which proves that Miss Vining accepted an invitation to dine with his family, after total seclusion from the world in general. The third time she left her retirement was in the winter of 1808 or 1809. She was anxious to place her nephew, W. Henry Vining, now fourteen years of age, with his mother's sister, Mrs. Ogden, in New York. She sent for C. A. Rodney, Esq., and told him she was obliged to go to Philadelphia on this business and dreaded the undertaking. My grandfather at once offered her a seat in his carriage, as he was going there himself with my grandmother, and hoped Miss Vining would stay at their house during her visit to Philadelphia. She accepted both invitations. During her stay in that city Miss Vining's numerous friends pressed on her every kind and complimentary attention. She received their visits as kindly as they were offered, and her manners, if more gentle and subdued, retained their charm and were just as winning, and she again shone in conversation. But she declined all invitations and indeed could not bring herself to return any visit. The visit to Philadelphia may have lasted a fortnight when my grandfather returned to Wilmington and brought Miss Vining back to "The Willows."

In the desolation that shrouded her closing years Miss Vining had two firm friends in Chancellor Ridgely and Cæsar A. Rodney, Esq., both of these gentlemen were related to her. As years rolled by and the blaze of her beauty faded, she became sensitive to the inroads of time and always received her friends, the very few, she would admit in a shaded room, though to her last hour she had a fine expressive countenance and delicate features; but her form began to bend, and after she lost some of her superb teeth she always lifted a handkerchief to her mouth when conversing to conceal the defect. But her elegance of conversation, attractive manners and musical voice remained to the last, also her fine dark eyes. She had an abundance of brown hair that never turned gray. When the concealing cap was removed after her death, a high white forehead and very smooth was revealed.

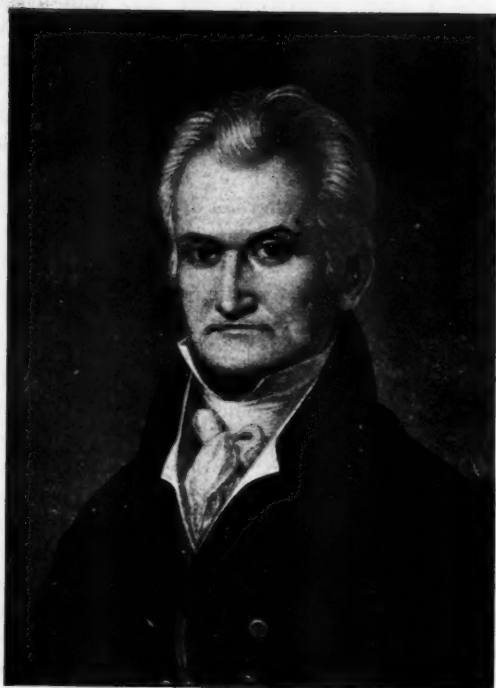
Had Miss Vining been a man and educated for the bar, with her powerful intellect she would have lived in history as an

eloquent orator. She would have carried a jury insensibly with her. Without an effort the choicest language and the most appropriate words flowed freely at her bidding. If she recited a tale of woe her burning and fervid eloquence enlisted the sympathies of all who heard her. Miss Vining was of a religious turn of mind. These feelings were deepened by age and misfortune, and she decided to join the Episcopal Church. She appointed Easter Sunday, 1821, as the day on which she would take the communion. But on Good Friday her spirit was recalled by the good God who gave it, and her funeral took place on Easter Sunday.

The Rev. R. D. Hall performed the solemn service of "dust to dust" on the very day when he anticipated giving her the emblematic bread and wine. Miss Vining was carried to her grave with every mark of respect—every prominent person in Wilmington attended. After Miss Vining's death her only surviving nephew, W. Henry Vining, took charge of her papers, packed them in a box and placed them in Mrs. Ogden's (his aunt) garret. Some years after this Mr. Ogden's house took fire—the garret and its contents were reduced to ashes. The very tombstones of the Vining family were stolen from the Episcopal graveyard in Dover, by some workmen, between forty and fifty years since, and the marble pounded into dust to make some mortar, as if fate was determined to obliterate their very names from off the face of the earth. William Henry Vining was the very last of his family and name. An elderly friend of mine, Miss Sarah Black, was a pallbearer at Miss Vining's funeral, and she described the ceremonies to me. At that time it was customary to have lady pallbearers, and Miss Vining being unmarried the pallbearers must be the same. As Miss Vining had outlived her compeers, six young girls were chosen. They had never seen her face and they may be pardoned if their gay young hearts were not much oppressed with grief. Miss Black was scarcely punctual. On arriving the attendant at once adjusted a fine linen scarf, three yards long, over her bonnet and pinned under the chin. She said she could see, but not much of her face was visible to others. When the robing was completed, she was ushered into a quiet room where discerned in the dim light were five figures, similarly attired, she whispered, "are you

Susan Rumsey?" This produced a very smothered giggle, and the whispered answer, "No I'm not, but who are you?" So, amid low whispered laughs and questions they investigated who each other might be. One more anecdote. Miss Betsy Montgomery was a quiet, inoffensive old lady with a capacious memory—she forgot nothing. She wrote the annal of Wilmington and had an amiable weakness, or vanity, to know everyone in Wilmington or indeed in Delaware. After Miss Vining's death she always spoke in such a way as to lead all who heard her to suppose she had been on quite friendly terms with Miss Vining. So far was this from being the case that Miss Betsy never saw Miss Vining until after her death, and then she gratified her curiosity in a far from delicate manner. Jane, the faithful Jane, was not only grieved, but also pressed with many cares. She stationed a young relative at the front door to answer questions. Miss Betsy made her appearance, and, refusing to wait till Jane was summoned, forced her way past the young girl and up into the chamber of death. As soon as Jane was informed, she followed her up, and eyeing her sternly, as Miss Betsy said, apologetically: "I only wanted to see Miss Vining, come, let us take chairs and sit down." "Sit down," repeated Jane. "Sit down, indeed, never!" said Jane, haughtily, "for I never sat down in Miss Vining's presence in my life." "Come," she added, savagely, "it is time to leave, I am going to lock the door," and leading Miss Betsy out, she locked the door, thrust the key in her pocket and running down the stairs, left Miss Betsy with scant courtesy to find her way out the best she could.

I have only attempted to rescue from oblivion one who was wonderfully gifted by nature. Dates may possibly conflict, but the incidents are true. I have attempted nothing but the truth. I am fully aware how unworthy Miss Vining's memory my rude and deficient sketch is, and I still hope some more skillful pen than mine may perpetuate her memory in a more worthy setting.



Wilhelm

THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

BY CAPTAIN HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. ARMY.



One hundred and twelve years ago was one of the most critical, by reason of its being one of the most uncertain, periods in our country's early career. True, the war of the Revolution had ended; but with so much doubt and distrust prevailing everywhere—both in the rank and file of the American army as well as in all branches of civil life—coupled with the exhausted condition of the nation and its finances: the situation ahead was one to daunt even a patriot-Washington.

With that sense of possible coming danger, both to themselves and their beloved country for which they had fought eight long years, the officers of the army, both "to perpetuate the friendships they had formed in the past under the pressure of a common danger," as well as to aid each other in the future "by substantial acts of beneficence" and "to promote and cherish that union and honor between the States" so vitally necessary for the preservation of the new government, united themselves into a "Society of Friends" styled *THE CINCINNATI*.¹

It was the final embodiment of an idea conceived as early as the winter of 1778, and announced then for the first time before Washington and his brother-officers in a discourse by the Rev. William Smith, provost of the College and Academy of

¹ See Original "Institution" of the Cincinnati.

Philadelphia, from the pulpit of old Christ Church, in that city,² afterwards embodied by Baron von Steuben and the plan of organization drawn, at the close of the war, by General Knox. One of the officers appointed to draft the original "Institution" of the Society was Major-General Robert Howe, of Brunswick county, State of North Carolina, whose name is signed by him to the instrument. The Society, first formed on the banks of the Hudson, in May, 1783, and perfected during the following month, was gradually extended during the year through the States to the southward in accordance with the recommendation made at the outstart, and by the close of the year all the thirteen State societies were in existence.

The North Carolina Society was organized at Hillsborough, in that State, in the month of October, with Brigadier-General Jethro Sumner, of Warren county, as its first president and Rev. Adam Boyd, of Wilmington, as secretary.

Jethro Sumner

The list of original members comprised, we find by comparison³ sixty-two, or over one-half of the entire number of "officers of the late war who continued to the end thereof or were deranged by Acts of Congress." The complete list, taken from the records in the possession of the General Society, arranged according to rank, appears as follows:

Major-General Robert Howe.

Brigadier-General Jethro Sumner.

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Clark.

Colonel Archibald Lytle.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Baptist Ashe.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy Murfree.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hogg.

² "On the feast of St. John the Evangelist's Day, December 28, 1778, the celebrated Dr. William Smith, at a service held in this church, at which the Commander-in-Chief of our armies was present, referred to him as the Cincinnatus of America, voicing then and there for the first time in public, it is believed, the idea that nearly five years later took shape in the organization of the Society of the Cincinnati." See discourse by Rt. Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., in Christ Church, Philadelphia, February 21, 1892.

³ See Washington Correspondence, Archives of Department of State, Washington, D. C., Book 115, pp. 142½, 143.

MAJORS.

Griffith John McRee, Reading Blount,
George Doherty, William Polk,
Henry Dixon.

CAPTAINS AND BREVET MAJORS.

Thomas Armstrong, Kedar Ballard,
Benjamin Coleman, Robert Fenner,
Clement Hall, Robert Raiford,
James Read, Joseph T. Rhodes,
Anthony Sharpe, Howell Tatum.

CAPTAINS.

Samuel Ashe, Jr., Peter Bacot,
George Bradley, Alexander Brevard,
Thomas Callender, John Daves,
Samuel Denny, Joshua Hadley,
William Lytle, Joseph Montfort,
John Slaughter, William Williams,

Edward Yarborough.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Campen.

LIEUTENANTS.

William Alexander, Robert Bell,
Joseph Brevard, William Bush,
John Campbell, Thomas Clarke,
Wynne Dixon, Richard Fenner,
Thomas Finney, John Ford,
Charles Gerard, Francis Graves,
Robert Hayes, John Hill,
Hardy Holmes, Curtis Ivey,
Abner Lamb, James Moore,
Thomas Pasteur, William Sanders,

Jesse Stead.

Cornet James McDougall.

Deputy Paymaster-General Jacob Blount.

Surgeon's Mate James Fergus.

Surgeon's Mate William McLane.

Brigade Chaplain Reverend Adam Boyd.

The Secretary (the last-named officer), in an official letter dated Wilmington, December 29, 1783, and now on file in the

archives of the General Society, announced the formation of the State society and a similar letter of General Sumner, the president, also on file, is to the same effect. No list of members, however, is given. These are the earliest appearing evidences of the existence of this Society.

But while the officers of the North Carolina regiments were, on the authority of General Sumner, "highly pleased with the Institution and most cheerfully concurred in any measures that should be adopted for promoting its benevolent designs;" the Society met in this, as in other States, with decided opposition from the legislature. At a meeting of the Society held in Fayetteville, on July 4, 1784, the Secretary was ordered to address a circular letter to the other State societies. This letter shows the attitude of the State Assembly towards the organization, as well as reporting the action of the Society on the amendments which had been proposed to the Institution to disarm hostility, at the first general meeting in Philadelphia, in May, of that year.

CAPE FEAR, NO. CAROLINA, 10th Jan'y, 1785.

SIR :

I am ordered by the Cincinnati of this State to acquaint you that, in consequence of a former adjournment, we had a meeting at Fayette Ville on the 4th of July (1784), when the circular letter, with the Institution as altered and amended, was read and highly approved.

The meeting then proceeded to frame their bye-Laws and to make such regulations as they tho't might promote the friendly and benevolent intentions of the Society.

We had hopes that the Assembly would take our funds under their direction and aid the general design ; but tho' the ablest members of both Houses were on our side, yet the majority was against us.

Waiting the event of this application, I deferred writing and am truly sorry I cannot give a more agreeable account of it. Yet this disappointment will not affect the zeal of our members, and we flatter ourselves the opposition will soon die.

It is the earnest wish of this meeting to hold correspondence with the different State meetings. This, it is tho't, might be of general advantage and contribute to that harmony which is the soul of the Society.

I am with much respect,

Yr. most obedient servant,

ADAM BOYD, Sec.

Secretary to the Cincinatti in Maryland.

These by-laws, together with an incomplete roll of the names of the members of the Society, were inclosed in a letter a few months later (dated May 20, 1785), to General Otho H. Williams



Robert Howe

of the Maryland Society. They number seventeen articles and are of the usual nature of rules for the government of such an organization.⁴ One rule (the fourth) was particularly worthy however, of imitation. It provided that copies of all letters and essays should be recorded by the Secretary;

the *originals* of which must *likewise* be filed, and the more effectually to guard against accidents, which may endanger the records, the proceedings shall be copied into two books; for one of which the Secretary shall be answerable and the other shall be lodged with the President, and in order to prevent errors, those books of record shall be carefully revised and compared at every meeting.

But how fruitless even all these precautions were for the preservation of the history of this patriotic organization, we shall see later on.

The Society was represented, it would appear, at the meetings of the General Society but three times—in 1784, 1787 and 1790. The delegates to the first general meeting were Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Lytle, Major Reading Blount and Major Griffith John McRee. They were elected at a meeting of the State society held at Hillsborough in the month previous (April), and their certificate of appointment, which is still preserved, has been stated—erroneously, however—to be “the only known evidence in existence that there was a Society of the Cincinnati in North Carolina.”

The certificate reads as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA, HILLSBOROUGH, April 18th, 1784.

Lieutenant-Colonel Com't. Lytle, Major Blount and Major McRee are delegated to represent the State Society of the Cincinnati in the general convention to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday in May next.

Attested: JETHRO SUMNER, Pres't.

C. IVEY, Sec'y *pro tem*.

Of the three above-named delegates Majors Blount and McRee attended the meeting of the General Society; the published proceedings of which show that the first-named officer was one of a committee appointed to amend and revise the “Institution” of the Society.⁵ This proposed

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⁴See Hist. N. C. Cincinnati, by Edward Graham Daves, in N. C. Uny. Mag., Jan'y. 1894.

⁵See Proceedings of General Society, 1784.

amended constitution was, as is well known, never carried into effect, failing of ratification by a majority of the different State societies—North Carolina, however, being one of the States which did so approve it.

The place of meeting of the Society on July 4, 1785, appears to have been again at Fayetteville, at which meeting the rules and regulations for governing the State meeting were again reported, evidently revised and completed.

For the following year (1786) the annual stated meeting of the Society was held at Halifax, "agreeable to their adjournment from Fayetteville" the preceding year. This meeting is the only one in the brief history of the Society of which any account exists in the newspapers of the day. A copy of the *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser* of August 12, 1786, preserved in the archives of the New Jersey State Society, contains a report of the meeting of the North Carolina Society on July 4th. A meeting was held in the morning; there was a dinner in the afternoon, a list of the thirteen toasts being given, and a ball at night. The names, however, of neither officers nor members of the Society are mentioned.

On the death of the president, General Sumner, in the month of March of the preceding year (1785) Lieutenant-Colonel John Baptista Ashe, of New Hanover county, had been chosen to fill the vacancy. Major Howell Tatum was elected secretary to succeed Rev. Adam Boyd a couple of years later (1787), and Major Robert Fenner as treasurer. This last-named officer was the sole representative of the Society at the second triennial



John Baptista Ashe

meeting of the General Society at Philadelphia in the latter year; the other two delegates, Colonel William Polk⁶ and Major Reading Blount, failing to attend.⁷

Again, at the third general meeting of the Society in 1790, the only representative present from North Carolina was Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, of Warren county. The records of that meeting report him as acting on a committee appointed to prepare an address to General Washington, the president-general of the Society, congratulating him "on being unanimously elected the head of our rising republic," as well as informing him of his re-election as president of the Society for the ensuing three years. A circular-letter was prepared by the same committee and forwarded to the different State societies "on the situation and prospect of the affairs of the United States."⁸

After this last date no delegates from North Carolina were ever present at the general meetings, nor, so far as is now known, were there any meetings of the State society; certainly there is no record of such, nor even of the existence of the Society. No reference, with one exception, is ever made to it in the report of the successive committees appointed by the General Society to inquire into the "present situation of the different State societies," and to urge those already dormant or dissolved to "a renewal of their intercourse" with the General Society. The exception alluded to was by the committee appointed to examine documents, etc., in the possession of officers of the Society, with a view to the publication of such facts as may be of interest, who, at the general meeting in 1857, after reporting that, "with few exceptions, even the rolls of the several State societies have disappeared from the archives of the General Society, and such as remain are not wholly to be depended on as accurate," state in regard to this particular society under consideration as follows:

Very diligent inquiry has been made for the North Carolina records, but without avail and without encouragement to hope for final success.⁹

⁶ Lieutenant-Colonel Polk, who was major of the Ninth regiment of North Carolina Continental Infantry and was severely wounded at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, was not only the last surviving member of the North Carolina State Society of the Cincinnati, but was also the last surviving field officer of the North Carolina line, dying at Raleigh, January 4, 1834.

⁷ Proceedings of General Society, 1787.

⁸ *Ibid.* 1790.

⁹ Proceedings of General Society of Cincinnati, 1857.



John Daves

The finding of the papers of Major Tatum, the last-known secretary of the Society, might throw some light on this and kindred matters regarding the length of its existence and its proceedings.

When and under what circumstances did the Society become dormant?—for it cannot justly, from the nature of its institution, be said to have ceased to exist.

What became of its original fund, which, as has been already shown, the State legislature refused to take charge of on account of the jealousy of, and opposition to, the Society as a military order with rules of primogeniture?

Had it formally terminated its organization—supposing such action practicable—there would certainly exist some report or record of its formal dissolution. The presumption is that its members succumbed for the time being to the inevitable, from the fact of their scattered residences and difficulty of meeting, as well as to the public hostility alluded to. That the former reasons were not slight at any time is seen from the recorded fact by the Secretary that the President of the Society resided “near two hundred miles from a seaport town or post-office, so that letters for him had better be sent here.”¹⁰

There is doubtless much of both interest and value regarding the Society, lying hidden in the archives of the other State societies and which it is hoped some diligent seeker may yet enable to see the light of day.

In the Washington correspondence in the State Department at Washington, and before alluded to, many valuable records regarding the North Carolina regiments exist, and it is possible some additional light might be gained from this source of events just subsequent to the Revolution.¹¹

It was reported in January, 1894, that “there were then living in the State lineal descendants of the original sixty-two

¹⁰ Letter of Rev. Adam Boyd, secretary of the N. C. Society, to General Knox, secretary-general, dated Wilmington, December 29, 1783.

¹¹ List of officers of the First North Carolina Continental battalion from its first establishment, 1775 to 1778; list of officers taken into the First battalion to complete it, 1777–78; list of officers of the Second North Carolina battalion since 1777; list of officers of the late war, who continued to the end thereof, or were deranged by act of Congress; list of officers of Continental brigade of Brigadier-General Jethro Sumner, 1782, etc. See Washington Correspondence, Book 115, pp. 142½–143.

members and of other Continental officers who are entitled to membership, and it is the patriotic duty of these men to assert their hereditary claims."¹² It has been reported by a distinguished authority¹³ that all the rolls and records of the North Carolina regiments in the Revolution were hopelessly lost. Yet here we find some very valuable lists still in the possession of the National Government; the rolls of officers of ten other of the State line regiments are in possession of the Missouri Society of Sons of the Revolution, and it is quite possible still others may yet with diligent research be discovered.

It was the earnest wish and constant labor of the late Professor Edward Graham Daves, the grandson and representative of Major John Daves, one of the original members of the North Carolina Society, and himself an honored member of the Maryland Cincinnati, as well as associate editor of the "HISTORICAL REGISTER," that the Society in his native State should be revived. But death terminated his labors ere their completion. His brother, Mr. Graham Daves, of New Berne, has nobly taken up the task as far as possible, where it was relinquished, and, it is sincerely hoped, may yet be enabled to carry the patriotic work on to its legitimate conclusion. To the latter-named person the writer of this brief historic sketch is mainly indebted for his information and encouragement.

¹² Hist. N. C. Society of Cincinnati, by E. G. Daves, N. C. Univ. Mag., January, 1894.

¹³ Walter Clark, Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

FRANCE'S INTEREST IN AMERICA

BY FRANCIS ASBURY ROE, REAR-ADMIRAL U. S. NAVY.

(Continued from page 947.)

It is a relief to turn from the social, political and religious corruption of the feudal monarchy of the French Louis, and seek for an escape from the society of the political amazons—the Pompadours, Montespons, Chevreuse, and the de Berris—to the healthier atmosphere of England and the regions of America.

When the Norman duke, William, conquered England, he established there the feudal system of Normandy in all its vigor and entirety. Every rood of ground in Great Britain was placed under the power of feudal lords. It lasted for seventy years only, and that greatest of English statesmen-king, Henry II., declared its abolition as a form of government for the English people. The unconquerable, dauntless love of liberty and human dignity, had conquered the conquest of the Norman duke.

The peoples of England and America about this period of the middle of the eighteenth century were a robust, brave and hardy race. Bronzed in complexion and feature, they were rough of look, blunt in speech and democratic in act and appearance. They had an exalted notion of fair play and justice, and a lofty consciousness of their dignity and personal sovereignty. Passionately fond of and devoted to their wives and children, they believed the home to be the citadel of the nation. No race of people have ever lived upon this planet who so thoroughly comprehended what was meant by the words liberty and freedom.

The tyrant John, recreant to his noble father and recreant to his native Normandy, was recreant also to the kingdom of England, which he had usurped and won through crime and murder. With neither the wisdom nor virtue of his noble father, who died heart-broken at the treason of his infamous son, John returned to the exercise of the prerogatives of feudalism and despotism. But it was not a time for the people and barons of England, who had been educated by Henry II. to notions of English freedom, to submit to the return to feudal government; and earl and peasant, baron and yeoman alike resolved to end it, and to initiate

tiate a page in the history of their race which should be memorable for all time to come, and the year 1215 marks the birth and the birth-cry of English liberty.

On an islet in the river Thames, between Windsor and Staines, near the meadow of Runnymede by the river side, the work was done. King John on one bank of the river and the barons on the other. The delegates of king and barons met upon the island, and King John was presented with his people's stern demands; and there, on that little islet of the Thames, was wrung from the wrathful King that great charter of right and of liberty and of personal sovereignty so dear to the English-speaking race, and which, from the year 1215 to 1895, has been their palladium and their glory! From age to age the great charter has been regarded by Englishmen and Americans as the very foundation of their government and society. "No freeman," it made the King say, "shall be seized or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or in any way brought to ruin; we will not go against any man, nor send against him, save by legal judgment of his peer, or by the law of the land. To no man will we sell, or deny, or delay right or justice. No feudal fee, or aid shall be imposed in our realm, save by the Common Council of the realm" The king was to provide that a representative council should be regularly summoned by special writ at least forty days before; and here in this brief paragraph government and taxation by representation became the law of all Englishmen, and it was this law that established English and American freedom. This council had the right to enforce on the King its observance, with the added right to declare war against him, if its provisions should be infringed. What the charter claimed for the earl and the baron it equally claimed for the yeoman and the peasant. There was one law for all, and as it bore upon the King and the noble so it bore upon the people. There was not one law for the barons and no law for the people. It pronounced the equality of all men before the law. And that all Englishmen might know henceforth the proud title of freedom they had won at Runnymede from the feudal King, the great charter was published throughout the whole country and sworn to at every hamlet, village and city by order of the King, on the demand of the barons.

Well and thoroughly had barons and yeomen of England done their work.

In the reign of the Stuart kings one more effort was made to transplant or renew the feudal prerogatives of King Louis by the King of England, but the repeated violations of magna charta, reaffirmed by the "Bill of Rights," cost one king his life and his throne, and sent another a wandering fugitive and a beggar to the court of France.

And yet again, when William of Orange had become the chosen king of the English people, by the people's choice and will, the Commons refused to crown him until he, too, affixed his signature to this royal instrument. The "Bill of Rights," the "Declaration of Rights,"—the great charter of King John—all found their noblest and fullest expression in the American "Declaration of Independence."

The three lines of invasion, from Lake Erie by Pittsburgh, Lake Champlain and Lake George from Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and from the sea by Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, were swiftly closing around the devoted colonies. From New England to Virginia the cry of terror and alarm went up. The American colonists came from Scotland and Ireland, from Wales, and the Eastern counties of England, and their piteous appeals to their friends and relatives aroused the whole of Great Britain.

At this period the ministry of King George was an anomaly in English history. Never before, or since, has there been an English ministry so noted for dense ignorance and total incompetency. When a messenger from the New England colonies presented himself to Lord Bute and told him of the mighty Louisbourg fortress, he replied, "Egad, we'll march an army there and take it;" "but Louisbourg is on Cape Breton and it is an island, and you cannot march there." "Cape Breton an island! Cape Breton an island! Egad, I'll run and tell the King Cape Breton is an island." Such a ministry, to confront a peril menacing not only America, but England herself, could not last long.

At last the crisis of the century was about to open. George Washington, by order of Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, was destined to strike the great blow which was to decide the fate of

nearly all the Christian nations. He planted himself with his little army of 500 men at Fort Necessity, and calmly waited for the invaders. On the fourth day of July, 1775, Washington, in the bloody battle at Fort Necessity, enacted a declaration of war by the American colonies against the mighty King of France. England as yet had made no declaration. Fort Necessity was followed within a year by the battle of Lake George, under General Lyman and Sir William Johnson, where the regular troops of the French army were defeated; where the French General *Dieskau* was wounded and captured, and where every soldier of the French army was either killed or wounded! It was a great awakening for the nation, but especially for England. All England demanded a change of ministry, and William Pitt was pushed to the front. Hated by the King; hated by the old Duke of Newcastle set; William Pitt well knew that he was the darling of the nation, and every man and woman in England was at his back. The news from Fort Necessity overthrew the Newcastle government; it set every army in Europe in motion from Sweden to France; and Frederick of Prussia seeing England, America and France in a death grapple, made the war in America the *occasion*, but not the object, of the Seven Years' War in Europe, where no less than one million of soldiers perished in battle in that awful war.

William Pitt's first touch of the helm of the English government sent a thrill of energy to the extremities of the earth. Armies seemed to arise out of the ground, and navies out of the sea, at his bidding. He sent an army to the Continent under the Duke of Brunswick, than whom there was not a better soldier in Europe, not even excepting Frederick of Prussia, and the worthless Duke of Cumberland was displaced. He sent reinforcements and squadrons to Hindustan, where another empire was in strife, and to be won by England. He sent fleets to the West Indies, and armies and fleets to America. "Go," said he, to Lord Amherst, "go to America and take Louisbourg;" and to Wolfe, "go to the St. Lawrence and drive the French out of America." And short work, indeed, they made of Louisbourg. It is curious to note that Wolfe and Amherst dragged their guns over the same morass, and planted their siege guns on the same platforms, occupied by the New England militia only ten years before in their memorable work. Then

Amherst took his way to the Hudson and Lake George, while Wolfe threaded his uncertain way to the St. Lawrence.

If ever there was a "Forlorn Hope" assigned to man, it was that given to Wolfe. Every league of shore of the St. Lawrence was fortified and occupied. Wearied with delay, he at last determined to land at the falls of Montmorency, and strike the left flank of Montcalm. It was a bloody repulse for the gallant Wolfe! Taking his men on board his ships he drifted up the river. Montcalm had been before him, and there was not a crevice left unoccupied. At last, after weary weeks of fruitless groping, heart-sick, and body-sick, Wolfe discovered a little bight in the river, right under the Heights of Abraham. It was *there* that Wolfe resolved to land. Pulling ashore from his ships on a dark night, he recited to the officers in his boat as they pulled in, that beautiful poem of Gray's *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*. "The paths of glory, lead but to the grave." Little, indeed, did the poet-warrior think that he was reciting his own epitaph!

Finding a narrow foot-path leading up the heights, Wolfe and his army scaled it, one by one; and in the early dawn of morning, Wolfe and his English army of less than 5000 men stood in line of battle. Montcalm was surprised. While he was hurrying up his troops, Wolfe let his men lie down and calmly wait for the enemy. Not until the French army was within close pistol shot of his long, red line of Infantry did the solid English move, and then as they came close, the deadly fire from the whole English line sent the French line reeling backwards. Again, and yet again, Montcalm led his men to the attack, and again the deadly fire from the immovable line of English Infantry, sent the French staggering, and they broke in rout.

The victory on the Heights of Abraham was consecrated by the death on the field of battle of the generals of both the armies. When Wolfe, mortally wounded, heard the cry, "They run!" "Who run?" he asked. "The French," they said; and he turned on his side and breathed his last.

On the following day the citadel of Quebec capitulated, and the French army and adventurers were shipped on board the vessels in the river, both French and English, and they sailed for France. Wolfe had obeyed his orders, and driven the French from Canada.

Meanwhile, Washington was pushing back to Lake Erie the French garrisons, on the Monongahela, and Amherst, by way of Ontario, was rounding up the straggling posts along the upper St. Lawrence and at Montreal.

A singular fatality seems to have hung over the valley of the Champlain and Lake George all through this war. While Wolfe was groping his way up the St. Lawrence, Abecromby, with a fine army of 12,000 or 10,000 men, took his way to Ticonderoga, and it was expected that he would cross the St. Lawrence and assemble at Montreal. Unhappily the attack under the gallant Lord Howe—he, too, a mere youth like all of Pitt's new men—failed, as that gallant leader fell mortally wounded at the first fire. Abecromby, without Artillery, attempted to storm the defenses of Ticonderoga with Infantry, and after the useless sacrifice of several thousand of the choicest troops of the colonies, the incompetent coward beat a hasty retreat to the head of Lake George with an army which, if led by the lamented Howe, or Wolfe, or Washington, would have been crowned with victory. As it is, that name goes down in history, by the colonial nick-name of "*Granny Nabecromby*." And that is his epitaph to this day.

With the close of the war in America, that in Europe concluded. Strange indeed that with all the world at war from Hindustan to the West Indies, from the Rhine and Elbe and Danube to the Ohio valley and the Heights of Abraham, wherever armies could march or ships could furrow the ocean, the key of the whole strife was here in America. The tremendous question which should dominate the civilized world, the feudal law of despotism, or the English law of liberty, was answered by Washington and Wolfe in America!

Louis the XVI. succeeded Louis the XV. in France. When the long-suffering population of France saw the tattered straggling remains of the French army in America coming back disheveled and conquered, to their own country, they began to ask themselves, why, if Washington and Wolfe could do so much with their little armies, cannot the people of France emancipate themselves from the heavy hand of feudal despotism? Then they demanded of the King the restoration of the Parliaments as legislative bodies; then they required him to surround himself

with a ministry; and then, to recognize the constituent Assembly—and then they demanded his life and his throne. At the sight of the blood of a king and queen, the tiger in the race broke forth, and the long pent-up misery and wrath of the entire nation burst into flame, and feudal kingship, and feudal despotism were extinguished in the horrors and terrors of the French Revolution!

It seems a long way from Washington to the Reign of Terror; but the evolution of events moved in a direct line from Fort Necessity to the Revolution.

When it was seen that William Pitt was in dead earnest to drive the French from America, a French statesman told him if he did that the colonies would leave him. "Ah, well," said Mr. Pitt, "if they do they will take the English language and the English law with them." And this is what they did; and from that English law, our Washingtons and Madisons have wrought our American Federal Constitution.

Washington at Fort Necessity and Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham, had made the triumph of the English law and the downfall of feudal despotism. From Fort Necessity and the Heights of Abraham, the doom of the feudal reign was sounded.

THE FIRST GUN AT GETTYSBURG, "WITH THE CONFEDERATE ADVANCE GUARD."

BY LIEUTENANT (C. S. A.) JOHN L. MARVE.

A. P. Hill's corps (the 3d.) did not leave the line of the Rappahannock as soon as the other two corps of Lee's army, owing to having been left to watch the Federal corps of Reynolds' which had crossed the south bank of the river below the town of Fredericksburg. One morning in the first part of June, 1863, we looked out and found that Reynolds had withdrawn his command during the night and had disappeared from view. Gone no doubt to follow Hooker's army. We saw them no more until by a singular coincidence they were the first troops we encountered at Gettysburg. We prepared to leave at once, and a few hours thereafter were on the march. Most of us had been serving under "Stonewall Jackson," and this was to be our first campaign since his death and we noticed a change in the order of things from the start.

It had been the unvarying habit of that commander to issue each day to every subordinate command, orders as to the exact hour they were to move out from the bivouac and take up the line of march, and he admitted of no excuse as to non-compliance. So that each commander fell promptly in the rear of the preceding one as it passed, and there was no confusion nor delay. This accounts in a measure for the remarkable celerity of his movements.

Jackson has usually been described, while on the march, as wrapt in his own meditations riding with eyes gazing ahead, oblivious of all passing events till he came near the enemy. Nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is, nothing escaped his notice. I recall an instance illustrative of this. During one of his most active campaigns he issued strict orders that the Artillerymen should not be allowed to place baggage or camp equipage of any kind upon the limbers of the guns or the caissons. This was to spare the horses as much as possible. It was his custom also, as soon as his corps was stretched out and in motion, to ride from the rear to the head of the column, and

if his orders had not been minutely carried out we "heard from him." One morning as he passed along our "Artillery battalion," he spied a frying-pan tied under the bottom of a caisson, in my own company, where a cannoneer had secured it, as he fancied out of sight, and sure enough it had escaped the notice of the company officer. "Old Stonewall" said nothing till he reached the head of the long line of batteries, when, turning in his saddle, said he, "Colonel, place the Captain of the Fredericksburg company under arrest for permitting his men to put cooking utensils upon his caissons." It is unnecessary to say this never happened again.

We moved along leisurely now, in more of a "go-as-you-please way." We soon reached the beautiful valley of Virginia. The rest of the army were somewhere ahead, we knew not where. Hooker was in Maryland, we heard. There were no signs of any enemy about, and we appeared to be marching along independently of the "rest of creation." Halting at times for days by deep, cool streams, and pastures covered with clover and luxuriant grass, man and beast alike forgot the awful scenes of Chancellorsville, with its burning woods and piteous cries of wounded perishing in the flames, only a few weeks before.

We thus leisurely advanced until we reached Shepherdstown, and about the 20th of the month, the 3d corps crossed the river at that point and entered Maryland. The ford at this place is deep and the current runs swift. The Artillerymen mounted on the horses and gun carriages passed over without difficulty and with dry clothing. Halting on the opposite side we watched the passage of the Infantry. Taking off their shoes and slinging their cartridge boxes around their necks, marching by fours and joining hands to steady themselves against the current, in they plunged. The river bottom was covered with deep holes, and now and then some fellow shorter of statue than the others would flounder in up to the neck followed by the yells and laughter of his comrades. This was the famous "Light Division" now crossing, commanded by General Harry Heth. All of it being safely over, without waiting for the remainder of the corps to pass, and supported by Colonel William J. Pegram's battalion of Artillery it promptly advanced along the Hagerstown pike. We reached that little city after a short

march, halting in its streets to await the coming up of the other troops.

We had been led to believe, both by "song and story," that could we once make a strong showing on the soil of Maryland, that her sons would literally "flock" to our standards. In fact, we were assured that they were "burning" and "trembling" to do so, whatever that meant. Well, then, here we were 25,000 strong, of the flower of the Confederate army, and with standards enough in all conscience to satisfy any number of "flockers." But somehow they did not seem to be disposed to avail themselves of the long-desired opportunity, rather greeted us with sour looks, we fancied. Perhaps they did not like the appearance of the sunburned and war-worn veterans of the 3d corps, and were waiting to have a look at Longstreet's and Ewell's men. However, our officers not being called on to begin enrolling recruits, we did a little shopping. General Hill's orders were very strict to the effect that we should pay for everything whether to friend or foe, particularly as we regarded Maryland as a friendly State. Of course, having nothing but Confederate money, we had to pay with that. I remember entering a shoe store and fitting on a pair of boots. The price was thirteen dollars, and I'll never forget that merchant's blank expression when I handed him Confederate bills and walked out. He certainly had no intention of "flocking."

We moved forward again for the inhospitable soil of Pennsylvania, and felt some little excitement as the head of our column neared the line. We crossed the border late in the afternoon and were immediately made aware of it by the sharp "crack" of rifles. We thought we had struck the enemy and our peaceful marches were about to end, and wondered why we did not receive orders to prepare for action. But there was no halt, and we soon discovered the cause of the firing. A small party of sharpshooters had been sent ahead, and there happened to be just over the line a farmhouse with a well-stocked barnyard by the roadside. Sitting around on the fences were some fat fowl, and these men had "picked them off" to take along for supper.

The next day we passed through the town of Chambersburg, and there was no mistaking the sentiment of that place.

With ranks closed up, flags flying and bands playing we passed by deserted streets of closed doors and drawn blinds. We found the country people more approachable. Finding out that they were not to be given to pillage and rapine, as they seemed to fear at first, we were enabled to obtain while in camp ample supplies for the messes, so that we began to live on the "fat of the land." The corps now lay encamped along the road known as the Cash-town pike, and near the hamlet of that name. The quartermasters were busy gathering stores, and parties were sent out in different directions to impress horses for the Artillery. It was my ill fortune to have to go frequently in charge of one of these expeditions, and very distasteful service I found it. It appeared to be my fate that every other animal seized should be the especial favorite of the women and children of the family, who with "wailing and crying," begged that their "pets" might be spared. Moreover, these horses turned out to be utterly useless. They were big, fat and clumsy, totally unfit for the quick movements and long, forced marches of the Confederate Artillery service, and most of them had to be abandoned before we again reached Virginia. Things went on this way for about a week, and in the meantime we had heard or seen nothing of the other two corps of the Confederate army. And seemed to be in a fair way of forgetting that there was such a thing as an enemy to fight. We were destined to be soon rudely awakened from that dream.

On the morning of the first of July at about sunrise, General Heth again moved forward with his command in the following order. The advance guard consisting of Pegram's battalion of Artillery, with the Fredericksburg Battery (Captain Edward A. Marye) in the lead. Following and supporting the Artillery, came the Infantry brigades of Archer and Davis; at an interval came the rest of the division.

The morning was lovely, a soft, fresh breeze, rippled over ripe wheat fields stretching away on either side of us. And we moved forward leisurely smoking and chatting as we rode along, not dreaming of the proximity of an enemy. Somewhere between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, Colonel Pegram's attention was suddenly called to what in the distance seemed to be a line of men on a hill to the right of us, but too far ahead to

discern the color of their uniforms. Colonel Pegram deemed it prudent however to halt his column. Most of us argued that the men we saw must be some of Longstreet's corps. It being generally understood that he was advancing along a road to the right of us. That idea was dispelled by one of our sergeants, who, having been left behind in Virginia and who had overtaken us the night before, rode forward and informed Colonel Pegram that he had passed Longstreet's corps and that it was two days' march in our rear. That decided the question, and at a word from Colonel Pegram the leading gun, a three-inch rifle piece of accuracy and long range, was at once unlimbered and swung around.

I had noticed that we were halted by a house, on the roadside, with a porch in front, and as the order was given to "Load with schrapnel shell," a man in his shirt sleeves rushed out of the house on to the porch, and exclaiming, "My God, you are not going to fire here, are you?" threw up his hands and disappeared at top speed. At the word "fire" the shell went screaming across the fields and burst high above the line of men on the hill, and thus was fired the first shot in one of the greatest battles of modern times. We fired several shells from this gun in rapid succession, receiving no immediate response. The troops we were firing upon turning out to be Cavalry, covering the advance of Reynolds' corps, the head of whose columns were screened from view by a body of woods. General Archer brought forward his brigade now, and forming his line of battle in the field on the right, promptly advancing, soon became heavily engaged and he and his entire command were overwhelmed and captured to a man. Davis deployed on the left and we moved forward again. General Heth hurried up the main body of his division, and General Hill soon followed with the whole of the 3d corps and took command of the field in person.

Now followed the often-described first day's battle over the wheat fields. The 3d corps was hard pressed all the forenoon. The Federals bringing up reinforcements rapidly, and holding their own until towards the afternoon when Ewell's 2d corps coming in on their right and taking them in flank, they were driven through and beyond the town of Gettysburg. The firing

had ceased by three o'clock in the afternoon. Pegram's battalion had taken several positions during the battle and been engaged nearly the whole day.

My own company, finding itself at the close in the yard of a large country residence and from whence every living thing had hastily fled, leaving every comfort of a well-appointed household, a large party entered the house, and as we had had no time to prepare anything to eat since morning, the well-stocked larder was at once levied upon, wine closets explored and a substantial repast enjoyed. The uninvited guests so rapidly increasing in numbers, however, the establishment was soon exhausted of everything in the shape of culinary supplies. The wine soon began to have its effect, and opening the handsome piano in the drawing-room, one fellow who was a good performer, took his seat and his comrades taking their places on the floor, a "stag" dance followed, winding up in a universal romp. Such are the vicissitudes of war.

That night I rode with a companion down into the town, which was in the possession of our troops. We found the streets dismal and deserted enough. Here and there a scared and pale-faced woman scurried along towards a public building of some kind, which had been taken as a Federal hospital. A few stragglers in Confederate uniforms were attempting to beat in the door of a store, but the provost guard, sent to patrol the town, appearing, they made off.

The next day there was but little fighting on our front, and we maintained our present position which was opposite Cemetery Hill.

On the morning of the third day there commenced the most powerful concentration of Artillery upon this position that had occurred during this war. Battalion after battalion and battery after battery were brought up until 160 guns were trained on the Federal works across the valley on Cemetery Hill.

The day was close and sultry, and these ominous preparations with the oppressed atmosphere, produced a feeling of nervous expectancy, which sometimes is felt when an electrical storm is pending. We had been at most of the great battles which the army of Northern Virginia had been engaged in up to that time, and had been under heavy fire, but never had we

experienced anything so terrible, so appalling, as soon followed here. At one o'clock, all being in readiness, a signal gun was fired, which was to be the signal for all of the batteries to open. Battery after battery responded at once till every gun was in full play. The Federal Artillery promptly replied, and soon the uproar was terrific. Round shot whistled by and plowed the ground. The air was alive with screaming, bursting shells and flying fragments. The simultaneous explosion of fifty, a hundred, guns shook the earth, which rocked as if in the throes of an earthquake. Cannoneers with jackets off and perspiration streaming down their faces, blackened with powder, kept the guns cool by plunging the spongeheads in buckets of water, and as fast as a man fell another took his place; guns were dismounted, limbers and caissons blown up and horses ripped open and disemboweled. It was enough to try the stoutest heart.

For more than two hours this awful Artillery duel continued. The fire from the Federal batteries slackened and finally ceased. And when the smoke cleared away sufficiently to see clearly, Cemetery Hill seemed strewn with dead and wounded men and horses, and the debris of broken gun carriages.

The crisis of this three days' battle was now at hand, and for a short while it trembled in the balance. The Federal Artillery was outnumbered in guns in the remarkable and protracted fire just ended, and it was supposed that they had been effectually silenced. They had undoubtedly suffered most.

Pickett's division now debouched from a wood on our right, and advanced to the final assault.

Many of us had friends in this command, and we eagerly watched them as they swept by. It was a gallant sight, 5000 of the pick and flower of Virginia's youth. On they went, down into that fatal valley, and steadily advancing to the attack of the frowning works on Cemetery Hill. The Federals now brought up their reserve Artillery and opened on Pickett's line, and as it came within range the Infantry poured in their fire in front and on both flanks. We could not assist them as they were in our line of fire. It was soon over and Pickett's division was virtually annihilated. We saw General Pickett come out and ride up to General Lee. He looked as if he were crying. We resumed our posts at the guns thinking the enemy would now make a counter

attack. None came, however, and night coming on the gap in our lines was closed and less anxiety felt.

In the afternoon of the following day in a drenching rain, we limbered up the guns and drew off the battlefield of Gettysburg. All the wounded whom it was thought could bear being removed were placed in the empty ammunition wagons, and never shall I forget that night's march. There was no demoralization, but there was to be no halting for any purpose, and the jolting of the heavy wagons over the rough, stony roads, caused dreadful suffering among the wounded, and their cries and appeals to their comrades to leave them on the wayside or else to shoot them and so end their misery, ring in my ears to this day. Truly, war is a sad and fearful thing, and no good soldier who has once looked upon its real face once, ever wants to see his country involved in another.*

* General John L. Beveridge, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, recently printed an essay which has the "First Gun at Gettysburg" for its subject. "In the early morning," he says, "of July 1, 1863, as the enemy neared the stone bridge across Marsh creek, an officer, riding at the head of his column, halted by the stone coping to allow his men to pass. Lieutenant Marcellus E. Jones, of Wheaton, Ill., in command of the Eighth Illinois picket line, standing in the pike, took the carbine of Sergeant Shafer, raised it to his shoulder, aimed at the officer sitting on his horse, and fired the first gun at Gettysburg. Just over the fence, from the Chambersburg pike, in a private dooryard on the summit of the ridge, about 700 feet east of Marsh creek and three miles from Gettysburg, stands a simple stone, quarried and cut at Naperville, Ill., five feet high, eighteen inches at the base, and nine inches square at the top. On one face of the stone is inscribed, 'First Shot Fired at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, 7.30 A. M.;' on another, 'Fired by Captain M. E. Jones, with Sergeant Shafer's Carbine, Co. E, Eighth Reg. Ill. Cavalry;' on the third, 'Erected by Captain Jones, Lieutenant Biddler and Sergeant Shafer;' on the fourth, 'Erected 1886.' To indicate the spot where the first gun was fired at Gettysburg, these three veterans, actors and eyewitnesses of the event, now written in rock nearly a quarter of a century after the event happened, purchased the ground and erected thereon this memorial. This stone, beyond the domain of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, far removed from the many monuments erected on Gettysburg field, stands alone, a solitary and silent witness to tell the story of the opening of the great and decisive battle of the war."

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

GRIFFIN OF VIRGINIA.



CYRUS GRIFFIN.

*From a miniature painted
in his youth.*

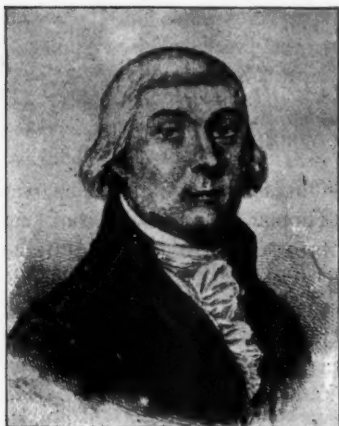
The Griffin family, of Virginia, was founded by Thomas Griffin, who took up various grants of land, from 1651, on the Rappahannock river in Virginia.

Thomas and his brother Samuel came to America from Wales. They left their eldest brother in Wales, who possessed an estate of £600 sterling per annum. He died without issue, and Samuel went back to Wales to look after the estate. He died before his business was finished. Thomas then sent over an agent to collect the revenue of the estate.

Thomas Griffin never left Virginia. His wife's maiden name is not known. Her baptismal name was Sarah. Their eldest child, Colonel Leroy Griffin, justice of Rappahannock county, 1680-1695, married Winifred, daughter of Colonel Gawin Corbin. Thenceforward the "Corbin-Griffins" appear. The oldest son of Colonel Leroy and Winifred Griffin was Thomas, of Richmond county, Va. He was member of the House of Burgesses for Richmond county from 1718 to 1723. His oldest son, Leroy, high sheriff of Richmond county, married, October 5, 1734, Mary Ann, only daughter and heiress of John Bertrand, of "Belleisle," Lancaster county, Va., and had four sons, who became useful and distinguished men.

Dr. Corbin Griffin, the eldest, settled in Yorktown, Va. His house still stands, and is known as the "Griffin house." "He was a member of York County Committee of Safety, 1775-76; surgeon in the Virginia line during the Revolution; justice of York, and member of State Senate."

William Griffin, the second son, settled in King and Queen. He became sheriff of that county in 1782, and was a colonel, commanding militia.



JUDGE CYRUS GRIFFIN.

Samuel Griffin, the third son, served in the Revolution as a colonel; was a member of the State Board of War, a member of the House of Delegates from Williamsburg, and a member of Congress.

Cyrus Griffin, born in 1749, was the fourth and youngest son.*

The opening words of a discolored, almost illegible, autograph letter of Judge Richard Peters, dated "Belmont" (Philadelphia county, Pa.), July 6, 1820, addressed

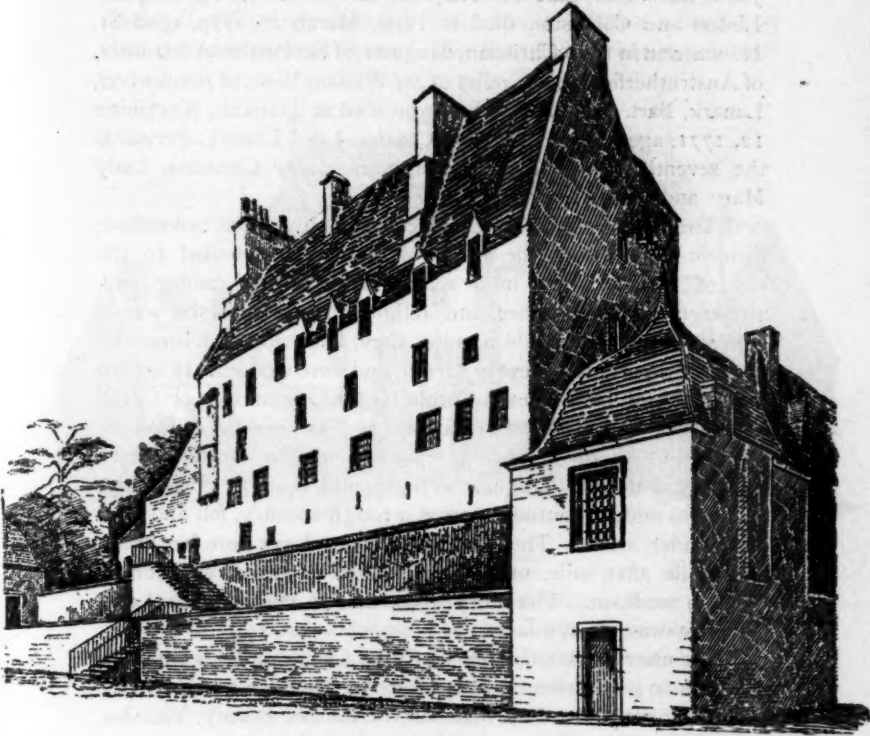
to Dr. S. S. Griffin, Yorktown, Va., gives us a favorable comment upon the character of Cyrus Griffin, the last president of the Continental Congress:

DEAR SIR: I am happy that any occasion should have given to me the pleasure of a letter from the son of my late much-esteemed friend, Cyrus Griffin, with whom I have spent many happy hours, and have cheerfully passed through many a gloomy day. At the period of our acquaintance, we never complained of "hard times," for we had made up our minds steadily to encounter them. We of this day must acquire the same habits, and we shall find the pressure the lighter, and the burthen the more easily borne.

The family of Bertrand, Cyrus Griffin's maternal ancestry, was of French origin. John Bertrand, the father of Mary Ann Bertrand, was a Protestant minister, exiled during the persecution in the reign of Louis XIV. He went with his brother Paul from France to London. They were evidently sober, respectable men, for both became clerks in the Church of England. The two brothers left England afterward for America. The wife of John Bertrand was Charlotte Jolly, a French nobleman's daughter, with whom he escaped from France, and to whom he was married in London, September 29, 1686. He left two children—William, who died in 1760, and Mary Ann, the mother of Cyrus Griffin.

* See *Virginia Historical Magazine*, p. 254, Vol. I.

Of the early years of the life of Cyrus Griffin we know little. He was sent abroad to be educated, and studied in Edinburgh and London, and graduated in law at the Temple. The family of Admiral Sir John Griffin, seated at "Trexted," on the road from London to New Market, acknowledged relationship, and the American youth frequently visited there.



THE TRAQUAIR HOUSE.

While at college at Edinburgh, Cyrus Griffin formed a friendship with a young man near his own age, Charles Stuart, Lord Linton, son and heir of the Earl of Traquair. Lord Linton invited young Griffin to make him a visit at Traquair House. There he met the Ladies Christina, Mary and Louisa, stiff young

Scottish maidens, reared in dignified seclusion at their buttressed, historic home. We can fancy that this stalwart, frank, young American, with his cordial manner and merry words, was a revelation to the prim daughters of an earl. Lady Christina was at once attracted to the Virginia stranger; indeed, a mutual interest was simultaneous, unobserved at first by the noble father. John, the sixth Earl of Traquair, Lord Stuart, of Traquair, Linton and Caberston, died in Paris, March 28, 1779, aged 81. He married in 1740 Christian, daughter of Sir Patrick Anstruther, of Anstrutherfield, Bart., relict of Sir William Weir, of Blackwood, Lanark, Bart. He had by her, who died at Traquair, November 12, 1771, aged 69, an only son, Charles, Lord Linton, afterwards the seventh earl, and three daughters, Lady Christina, Lady Mary and Lady Lucy.*

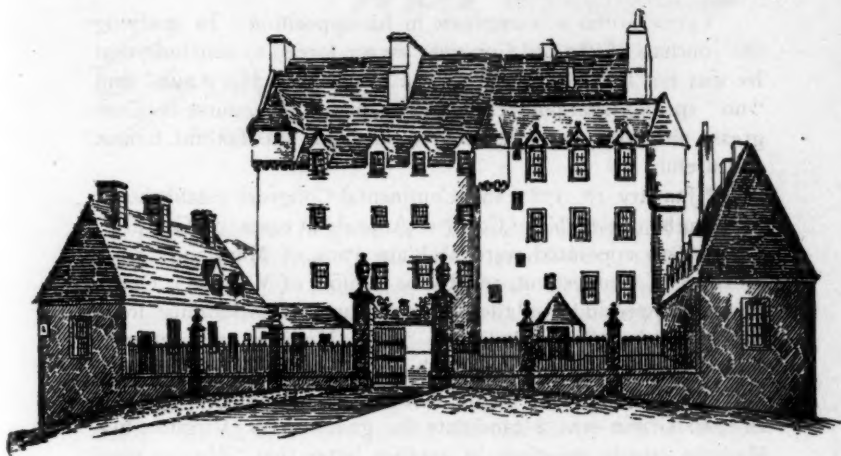
The eldest of this trio, hedged about by royal connection, historic family, and the pride of an earl, responded to the suit of Cyrus Griffin, in a remote and sombre castle; and, although an irate father and religious prejudice (she was a Roman Catholic) forbade a union, they, like two blind lovers of our own time, scorned every barrier, and were wedded. In an old scrap-book of James Lewis Corbin Griffin, a grandson of Cyrus Griffin, we find they were married at Traquair by a Romish priest; but there is also a tradition in the Griffin family that they fled from Traquair at night, and that the grand lady, unused to sudden journeys across a rough country, fell and hurt her slender ankle. Then her brave young lover bore her in his arms, mile after mile, until they reached a parson, who joined them in wedlock. The story goes, that in consequence, Lady Christina was always lame.

The marriage bond between Cyrus Griffin and his wife was for years in possession of Mrs. Mottrom Dulaney Ball, and was destroyed when the Ball mansion, in Fairfax county, Va., was burned in 1886. No copy was preserved, but it is said that Benjamin Franklin's name was affixed to it; he was at the time agent for Pennsylvania in London. If they married clandestinely the Earl soon forgave them, for their first son, named for his grandfather, was born at Traquair in 1771. After the birth of

* See Wood's Douglas' Peerage of Scotland.

their eldest son, Cyrus Griffin and Lady Christina came to Virginia and resided at Williamsburg, and Cyrus Griffin forthwith became zealous for the "patriot cause."

He was a close personal friend of George Washington, who valued his judgment, for he asked his opinion upon the judiciary appointments of Virginia, wishing to know of him which he considered the fittest, Edmund Pendleton, George Wythe, Lyons or Blair. Griffin recommended Blair and Pendleton. Pendleton declined to serve, and Cyrus Griffin himself was then appointed.*



THE TRAQUAIR HOUSE.

Judge Griffin left the seclusion of Williamsburg in 1778, having been elected a delegate to the old Congress, and served till 1781. August 19, 1778, he presented the credentials of himself and colleagues; September 28, he voted upon the conduct of Silas Deane, and December 19, 1778, he signed the instructions given by Virginia to her delegates in Congress, authorizing that body that she was "ready and willing to ratify the confederation with one or more States."

There was about this time a Dr. Richard Price, an eminent English dissenting minister, who fiercely advocated the cause

* See Virginia Cal. State Papers, Vol. IV, p. 537, and Vol. V, p. 546.

of American liberty, and wrote a caustic pamphlet thereupon. The Continental Congress invited him to come over to America and to become a citizen of the United States, and to give his assistance in regulating her finances. Cyrus Griffin strongly approved the unusual measure, June 19, 1779, when a motion was made

"That the Marine Committee be and are hereby directed to take the most effectual means to carry into execution the manifesto of the thirtieth of October, 1778, by burning and destroying the towns belonging to the enemy in Great Britain and the West Indies." *

Cyrus Griffin was emphatic in his opposition. In studying the journals of the old Congress we are forced to conclude that he was not a man swayed by the multitude. His "aye" and "no" sprung from conviction and purpose. His course in Congress, although not meteoric or brilliant, was faithful, honest and useful.

* January 18, 1780, the Continental Congress established a court to be styled "The Court of Appeals in cases of Capture." The judges appointed were William Paca, of Maryland; Titus Hosmer, of Connecticut, and Cyrus Griffin, of Virginia. Cyrus Griffin was president of the Supreme Court of Admiralty from its creation until its abolition. James Madison in a letter to James Monroe, written in November, 1784, mentions that "Cyrus Griffin was a candidate for the council, but had very few votes." In 1786 Griffin was a candidate for governor of Virginia, but Madison crisply mentions in another letter that "He was considerably in the rear." He was re-elected to Congress in 1787 and served two terms, and was the last president of the Continental Congress. He and Lady Christina attended the inaugural ball of George Washington.

In March, 1788, Cyrus Griffin was a delegate to New York to adjust Virginia's claim in regard to the Northwest Territory. He at first had great hope of obtaining £180,000. But he had to reduce his figures to £150,000, and at last he concluded that a compromise of £50,000 would be better than a "weary litigation and expensive investigation." He writes to the Governor of Virginia, April 3, 1788:

* "Journal of Congress," Vol. I, pp. 123, 451.

* The Supreme Court of the United States, pp. 55-56.

SIR: No application from any of the other States to prolong the period within which they are to adjust their claims *vs.* the United States, has as yet been made by Congress, but still we expect that the application in behalf of Virginia for that purpose will not be rejected.

With great respect,

Most Obedient

Wble Servant

Cyrus Griffin

He was elected judge of the General Court by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Delegates, December 27, 1788, in the room of Beverley Randolph, who was elected governor of Virginia. October 29, 1789, he took the oath of privy counselor before Turner Southall, a Justice of the Peace for Henrico county, Va., and in the same year was made judge of the United States for the district of Virginia, which office he held until his death. He sat with Chief Justice Marshall in the trial of Aaron Burr.

In 1789 Alexander McGillvray controlled the Creek Nation. He was the son of a Tory inhabitant of Georgia and a Creek woman of superior standing. McGillvray was educated in England and harbored great resentment against Georgia which had confiscated the lands of the Indians. He actually sought the protection of Spain and proposed a treaty of alliance and commerce with the Spanish governor of Pensacola. Then ensued serious hostility between Georgia and the Creeks, and the Continental Congress informed the Indians, that if they refused the reasonable terms of a treaty, they would have to face the arms of the United States.

Cyrus Griffin was sent to treat with these dissatisfied Creeks, but with no success. The expedition was a dismal failure.

The last years of the life of Cyrus Griffin were darkened by ill-health. He traveled extensively in the hope of recovery, and died in December, 1810. Lady Christina had preceded him to the grave three years.

Judge Cyrus Griffin had four children. John, who was a judge in the State of Michigan. Samuel Stuart, who married Sally Lewis, of Gloucestertown, Va.; Mary, who married her cousin, Thomas Griffin, of Yorktown, and Louisa, who married Hugh Mercer, son of the famous General Hugh Mercer. Samuel Stuart Griffin, the second son of Cyrus, was educated in Scotland. He knew well and loved his mother's relations and spent much of his time at Traquair. His uncle, Charles Stuart, was then the seventh earl, and his first cousin was Charles, Lord Linton. His aunts, Lady Mary and Louisa, were alive and used their influence to bring him into the Roman Catholic faith. When an old man he used to tell his grandchild the weird tales of Traquair, where he had eaten the famous "haggis" and heard the mournful pipes. Many years after his return to Virginia, the Rev. Dr. Leyburn, of Baltimore, an eminent divine of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife, who was Louisa Mercer, a granddaughter of Cyrus Griffin, visited their kin of Traquair House, bearing letters from Dr. Samuel Stuart Griffin to his first cousin, Charles Stuart, then the eighth Earl of Traquair.

The Traquair House where Judge Griffin courted and won his wife, stands on the small stream of Quair near its junction with the Tweed, and about a mile from Innerleithen. The house occupies a low position, shut out from extensive views by a circle of lofty hills on all sides, and immediately surrounded by a venerable forest, an ancient avenue of trees leading in a straight line from the front of the house for half a mile southwestwards is a particularly striking feature about the place. This avenue, which has been shut up for about two centuries, has a spacious entrance gateway with great pillars surmounted with bears supporting shields containing the Stuart arms, and on either side are quaint gate lodges. The house and offices form three sides of a square, measuring about 100 feet each way and inclosed on the fourth side with a beautiful iron railing, as shown in the picture. Opposite this is the main building, four stories high, having a frontage to the court yard of about 100 feet, and on the outward,

or northeast face of 122 feet. The side wings are one story, with attics. The northwest side has an extra story on a low fall of land, containing the stables and offices and a chapel with sacristy on the floor above. The wing on the east side contains a brew house and other offices. On the northeast front of the main building is a high terrace seventeen feet wide with steps leading to a lower terrace and the park stretching to the Quair.*

The eighth Earl of Traquair never married. When he died he left the estates of Traquair to his sister, Lady Louisa, who was also unmarried, and who died in 1876 aged one hundred years. At her death the press of the country was filled with anecdotes of the life of this ancient and highly respected lady, and also the heirship of James Lewis Corbin Griffin, son of Samuel Stuart Griffin and only grandson (of the name) of Cyrus Griffin and the Lady Christina. The descent was so direct and close that his right, notwithstanding his being an alien, was about to be tested by law, but the expense of the proceedings were so enormous that the effort was paralyzed. An unusual scholar and a modest gentleman he died at the house of a maternal kinsman at Lansdown, Gloucester county, Va., and it is from his valuable papers that this sketch is written. He had a romantic love for the house of Stuart. He was wont to speak of "Prince Charlie" and the beautiful Mary, as if they had been close associates. And he never tired of singing "The bush aboon Traquair," to his small grandnieces.

In Eastern Virginia, about York and Williamsburg, there is not left one of the name of Griffin; there are, however, Mercers and Morrises and Wallers, who are great-grandchildren of Cyrus Griffin.

James Lewis Corbin Griffin's sister married Stephen Orrin Wright, of Norfolk, Va., and had one child, Sally Lewis, who married Mottrom Dulaney Ball, of the same family of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington. Her son, Mottrom Corbin Ball, of Georgetown, is in truth next of kin to Charles Stuart, eighth Earl of Traquair.

SALLY NELSON ROBINS.

* "The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland."

THE LOUISBOURG MONUMENT.

ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

UNVEILED JUNE 17, 1895.

The handsome marble column erected by the Society of Colonial Wars at Louisbourg, Cape Breton, to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the siege and surrender of the fortress of Louisbourg to the New England troops under General Pepperrell, was unveiled June 17. It was a successful event in every way. The weather was propitious to outdoor services and thousands of people from the surrounding country and from Halifax and Sydney, witnessed the function. Every State Society of Colonial Wars was represented, many members of the New York and New England Chapters were present on their private yachts with parties of friends.

The British war ship *Canada* was present and gayly decorated with bunting, as were the vessels in port and many private residences.

Among those present were Governor Daly and A. G. Jones, of Halifax; Judge Dodd, of Sydney; the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of New Glasgow; United States Consul Ingraham, of Halifax; Doctor Mackay, Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia, and Daniel McKeen, M. P.

The French Canadians entered heartily into the jollification, although the monument was to commemorate a victory over their ancestors. Frequent mention was made by the speakers of the valor and chivalry of the French, and the hope was expressed that the French republic would always be on friendly relations with the United States and Great Britain. The land on which the monument is erected was donated by a Frenchman.

The assemblage was called to order at noon, in the King's Bastion of the ruins of the fortress, by the chairman of the Society's Monument Committee, Mr. Howland Pell, of New York, with some appropriate remarks. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Salter, of Burlington, Iowa, the following address of Mr. Frederick J. de Peyster, of New York, governor-general of the Society, was read by Mr. Pell.

*"Mr. Governor, Gentlemen of the Society of Colonial Wars, and
Guests:*

"We have assembled here to-day among these storied ruins to dedicate the first—the very first monument ever erected by the people of the Great Republic to commemorate the greatest triumph achieved by their colonial ancestors.

"It is the greatest triumph, because it is the only instance recorded in history of the victory of a body of irregulars, led by a civilian, over well-trained and gallant foes. It was the success of shopkeepers, artisans, fishermen, farmers and clerks commanded by a mere merchant, planned by a lawyer utterly ignorant of the art of war, over the regular soldiers of the first military power of Europe, led by well-trained, experienced and gallant commanders, and intrenched within the strongest fortress of the New World.

"The enterprise was a mad one, but it succeeded. The wasting diseases which are usually more deadly to a camp than the fire of the enemy never touched this devoted band.

"Victory without the English fleet would have been impossible. The English fleet was at first refused, but it arrived in good time to complete the victory. Heaven favored the undertaking. Storm and disease were averted while all branches of the Anglo-Saxon race on land and sea were against all probability united for the supreme effort. It was, indeed, the victory of our race, won by uniting the men born in the New England with those born in the Old. It was won by colonial soldiers and British sailors. The army could not have won without the navy, nor the navy without the army. The Americans could not have won without the English, nor the English without the Americans. Then if never before our ancestors learned the lesson that 'In Union there is Strength' and that when the British mother and her mighty American child unite victory is always theirs. Thirty years ago Goldwin Smith said:

"The English yeomanry are no longer to be found in England, the descendants of the brave youths who followed the standards of Cromwell and Ireton no longer breathe British air; but they are not extinct, to-day you may find them beneath the standards of Grant and of Sherman.

"Yes, and every battle won by the North, was won by that gallant English yeomanry which have gained so long a train of

victories for the Cross of St. George, from St. Jean d'Acre to Waterloo. This, too, was a triumph of that same English yeomanry not less conspicuous than that which they obtained at Crecy, Portiers and Agincourt. The men who conquered here were of as pure English descent as those who were led to victory by the storied Black Prince or the hero king, Henry V.

"What renders this triumph of the Anglo-Saxon race the more glorious is that it was won over worthy foes. The fortress which capitulated 150 years ago to-day, was held by the first soldiers of Europe, the warriors of the 'Grand Monarque.' Few laurels can be won by defeating a horde of Asiatic slaves, but to tear the Lilies from the citadel was, indeed, a splendid achievement.

"There is no braver race on the planet than the French. The English people to this day boast their conqueror, Norman William. The proudest houses which cluster round the throne of Victoria trace their ancestry back to the French knights who struggled and conquered at Hastings. The long, heroic line of Plantagenet kings were of pure French descent. Richard the Lion-hearted and the knights who fought beside him at St. Jean d'Acre and Askalon were as much Frenchmen as Philip Augustus himself. In all the roll of history there is no more splendid figure than the immortal Bertrand du Guesclin, the indomitable soldier who freed France from the invader. Every reader of Scott will recall Dunois, the magnificent soldier whom Sir Walter himself delights to crown with imperishable laurels. And while truth, patriotism and courage are worshipped on earth the name of Jeanne d'Arc will never be forgotten. If France had no other claim to military renown the achievements of the maid would place her in the very first rank.

"And then in more modern times there is Bayard, the knight of all knights, '*Sans Peur et sans Reproche*.' The great Conde, who, though a prince of the blood, was yet the first captain of the age. Turenne, whom Napoleon pronounced one of the greatest generals in all the rolls of history. Grand old Frontenac, the most splendid figure that America's colonial history can boast. The chivalrous, romantic but unfortunate Montcalm. The brilliant and indomitable de Levis, whom no difficulties could daunt, no disasters intimidate.

"Need I add more? The long record of Napoleonic victories from Rivoli to La Moskowa are known to every school boy. But remember that the two most famous sieges of modern times are those of Genoa, in 1800, and Hamburg, in 1814. Remember that the French general, Massena, did not surrender Genoa until his troops were dying of hunger and typhus in the streets. Remember that the French marshal, Davout, held Hamburg although his soldiers were dying with hunger and typhus. Remember that he never surrendered, and that to get rid of him, it was necessary to make peace with France.

"The laurels won here were won from no poltroons, but from the brave, romantic, chivalrous, but unfortunate children of glorious France. The glory of this day is enough for all. Enough for English and American on the one hand and the gallant soldiers of Louis on the other. Both sides were equally brave, but fortune, as usual, favored the bigger battalions. Captain Mahan is right. The true secret of England's empire, of her long roll of victories is her sea power. Had France instead of England controlled the sea, French would be to-day the language of Boston, Philadelphia and New York. It was this long century of struggle which decided the fate of the continent, and hence the gratitude which we feel to those who battled so long, and so gallantly and so successfully for the Cross of St. George.

"Our Society of Colonial Wars is devoted to doing justice to this very period, to the men who raised the scattered and attenuated fringe of settlements along the Atlantic into the mighty republic which is to-day the peer of the greatest power on earth. We wish that the unconquerable energy, the heroic courage, the devoted patriotism of those earlier days when Americans really became Americans, should remain the distinguishing characteristics of our race to the end of time.

"And therefore we erect this monument to the memory of our heroic ancestors and as an inspiration to heroism for all generations of Americans."

In the absence of Mr. John George Bourinot, C. M. G., LL.D., D. C. L., clerk of the House of Commons, who was unavoidably detained by Parliamentary duties at Ottawa, the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of New Glasgow, read Doctor Bourinot's address on behalf of the Royal Society of Canada, which was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Society of Colonial Wars :

"When I accepted the invitation which was so kindly and courteously extended to me by the Society of Colonial Wars, through their energetic Honorary Secretary, two months ago, it was with the hope that my Parliamentary duties would enable me to be present in person, and give expression to the deep interest which I take, in common with so many persons in the United States and, I hope, in Canada, in an event so memorable in the historic annals of America. Unfortunately for me, however, the present session of Parliament is not likely to close until the summer is wellnigh over, and, consequently, I find myself tied down in these hot June days to the Table of the House instead of enjoying the refreshing breezes of the Atlantic on the historic site of Louisbourg, and recalling, in unison with so many students of the past, the many interesting associations that cling to the green mounds and storm-swept rocks which meet the eyes of the assemblage that has come to do honor to the victory of Pepperrell and Warren.

"All I can do now is to express my regret that I should be absent, and, at the same time, ask the Honorary Secretary to read these few words of mine, as an evidence of my sympathy with the object which the Society of Colonial Wars has in view in raising a monument to the men whose deeds should be cherished by Englishmen in every part of the world as long as courage, patience and pluck—and 'pluck' is, above all, an English characteristic—are still considered worthy of commendation and honor.

"For one, I do not regard this memorial granite shaft as built on any desire to lessen the greatness of France. Her people have been, and always will be, great in war, literature, science and statesmanship, and the world owes them much. Englishmen remember the victories which were won by the genius and patriotism of the Maid of Orleans as well as those won by Englishmen on land and sea. The fortunes of war are varied and uncertain, but courage and genius in war are qualities which may be as conspicuous on the part of the vanquished as on that of the victor. We commemorate to-day the display of those qualities which have ennobled the names of so many Englishmen and Frenchmen on the scroll of fame.

"In the quaint old city of Quebec there is a monument on which is inscribed, not simply the name of Wolfe, but that also of Montcalm—Englishman and Frenchman, enemies in life, but friends in death and united in fame. In the past, as in the present, Canada owes much to New England—to her sailors and soldiers, to her historians and her poets. It was mainly through the prowess of her people that Louisbourg, so long a menace to English interests in America, fell first into the possession of England. It was but the precursor of a series of victories which gave to England that long line of forts and posts which the ambition of France had raised on the eastern coast of Isle Royale, on the sides of the St. Lawrence, on the hills of Lake Champlain, in the valley of the Ohio, and on the banks of the Mississippi as far as the Gulf of Mexico, in the hope of hemming in the English colonists then confined to a mere fringe of the Atlantic coast, and of eventually founding one French empire on this continent of America. The dream was worthy of the statesmanship of many men who, in those days of the French régime, controlled the destinies of France in Europe and America; and, had only French kings been more equal to the occasion, more alive to the necessities of their brave representatives and subjects on this continent, Frenchmen might now be celebrating an event very different from that we recall to-day. It was well for the future greatness and happiness of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada as well, that the conception of French ambition of which I have spoken was never realized. The United States are playing a momentous part in the destinies of the world, and though enormous difficulties have at times seemed in the way of the success of sound principles of government, owing to the schemes of unbridled democracy and reckless partisanship, still I, as a student of institutions, have faith in the capacity of the best minds of the Federal republic to carry the nation successfully through all its trials, as long as they maintain those principles of English law, justice and freedom on which their institutions are mainly based. It was a happy day for Canada, too, as a whole—for English as well as for French-Canadians—that the fleur-de-lis fell from the fortresses of Louisbourg and Quebec. The success of England from 1745 to 1759 meant the triumph of representative government and

free institutions on the banks of the St. Lawrence—the success of France meant the repression of local self-government and the establishment of absolutism in some form or other in that Dominion of which French-Canada now forms so powerful and contented a part. It is not, then, the humiliation of France that we celebrate, but the success of those principles that depend on the triumph of English arms in America. As I have already said, we owe much to New England in the days that are past. Her troops largely contributed to the success of that expedition which gave Acadie to England thirty-five years before the keys of Louisbourg were handed to Pepperrell on the historic site of the King's bastion or citadel.

“All throughout the contest for supremacy in America colonial troops took an active part in contributing to the success of England, in giving her a great colonial empire, and extending the blessings of self-government on this continent. The old thirteen colonies, in pursuance of their destinies, separated from England; but still one-half of the continent remains under the dominion of England as one of the results of the series of victories which may be said to have commenced in 1745 and ended in 1759. Now we see a prosperous and influential section of Canada on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The statesmen, scientists and writers of French-Canada, are worthy of the race from which they have sprung, but their rights of self-government have been given by England and not by France. It is not my purpose to dwell on the character and services of Shirley, Pepperrell, Warren and the other brave and sagacious colonists and Englishmen who won the famous victory of 1745. The story has been well told by Hutchinson, Belknap and Parkman. And here I am reminded that it is to the writers and poets of New England that Canada owes the most graphic narratives and the most exquisite poems in the memorable events of the struggle for Acadie and Canada. At this very time, when we are commemorating a victory won by English colonists, aided by English seamen, the scholars of New England are about raising a monument to Francis Parkman in that beautiful garden of lilies and roses, where he found solace in his rare leisure moments, and meditated over the scenes which he has described in such matchless prose. It was beneath the lovely elms of Cambridge,

within sight of the buildings of Harvard, that Longfellow gave to the world that poem which tells of the most mournful episode of American history, and made the whole world a sharer in the sorrows and misfortunes of Evangeline and the Acadians. Above the portal of Harvard's great library there is a cross which, we are told, once caught the rays of the sun as it lingered on the parish church of Louisbourg. The very position of that cross shows how sectarian prejudice and bitterness have faded away under the influence of modern thought and reason. As long as it stands above the entrance of one of the most prominent buildings of the great representative of the best thought and learning of New England, we must look upon it as a token of the spirit of amity and Christian charity that should bind the peoples of communities that are now separated by political government, but are equally identified with the progress of the principles of sound government and religious toleration on this continent."

Mr. Everett Pepperrell Wheeler, of New York, one of the few living descendants of the hero of Louisbourg, General Pepperrell, and a member of the New York State Society of Colonial Wars delivered the following oration of the day :

"Mr. Governor, Gentlemen of the Society of Colonial Wars and Guests :

"Heaven smiles on our undertaking. The northwest wind has driven away the clouds and fogs of the past week. Under the blue Cape Breton sky we commemorate achievements that, in their ultimate result, gave to the two great North American Commonwealths their goodly heritage.

"The Roman historian tells us that the leaders of his time used to say that when they looked on the statues of their ancestors, their souls were stirred with a passion of virtue. It was not the marble, nor the features that in themselves had force. But the memory of their noble deeds kindled a flame in the breasts of their descendants which could not be quenched until their actions had equaled the renown and worth of their fathers.

"In like manner we dedicate this monument in a spirit of gratitude to God and noble emulation for the heroism of man. No narrow spirit of local self-gratulation has brought us hither. We are glad to recognize that British sailors and colonial soldiers shared in the difficulties and dangers of the siege whose successful issue we celebrate to-day. And we are swift to acknowledge the courage and endurance of the garrison, who, cut off from succor and short of provisions, offered brave resistance for seven weeks to the British fleet and the regiments of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

"In the Parliament of Quebec questions have been put to the government, indicating that the member who asked them thought that this monument was erected in the spirit of triumph over a fallen foe. To him I reply that we have not thus learned the lessons of history. This column points upward to the stars, and away from the petty jealousies that man the earth. It will tell, we trust, to many generations, the story of the courage, heroic fortitude, and manly energy of those who fought behind the ramparts as well as of those who fought in the trenches. Some historians, it is true, have underrated the bravery of the defenders of the city, and even asserted that they surrendered before a breach was made in their walls, and when they might well have held out for months. The best answer to this is contained in an original document which gives the most authentic account of the siege; Governor Shirley's letter to the Duke of Newcastle. This was certified by Pepperrell himself and by Waldo, Moore, Lothrop and Gridley. It gives the following graphic description of the condition of the fortress when Du Chambon surrendered :

"And now, the Grand Battery being in our possession, the Island Battery (esteemed by the French the Palladium of Louisbourg) so much annoyed from the Lighthouse Battery, that they could not entertain hope of keeping it much longer; the enemy's northeast battery being damaged, and so much exposed to the fire from our advanced battery, that they could not stand to their guns; the circular battery ruined, and all its guns but three dismounted, whereby the Harbour was disarmed of all its principal batteries; the west gate of the city being demolished, and a breach made in the adjoining wall; the west flank of the King's Bastion almost ruined; and most of their other guns, which had been mounted during the time of the siege being silenced; all the houses and other buildings within the city (some of which were quite demolished) so damaged, that but one among them was left unhurt; the enemy extremely harrassed by their long confinement within their casemates, and other

covered holds, and their stock of ammunition being almost exhausted, Mr. Du Chambon sent out a flag of truce.*

"And now let me ask you to consider with me for a few moments what the Louisbourg expedition meant to the world of 1745.

"Europe was then engaged in a selfish and ignoble war—in which the blood of the citizen was shed in a cause that had little more to commend it than the quarrel of pickpockets over their anticipated booty. The domains of Austria were the spoil that was fought for, and the only ruler on the continent who came out of it with honor was Maria Theresa. The troops of England gained little credit in the conflict. They cut their way through at Dettingen, but were driven back by Marshal Saxe at Fontenoy. So feeble was the flame of loyalty to the reigning Hanoverian prince, that an invading army of 6000 Highlanders marched to within 127 miles of London. Had their leaders not faltered, they would probably have placed Charles Stuart on the throne of his fathers. Such at any rate is Lord Mahon's conclusion. The King sent his treasure on board ship, and was ready to return to his favorite Hanover. The Duke of Newcastle seriously considered whether it were not wiser to give in his adhesion to the Stuarts. Cambridge dons planned a pleasure drive to see the Scots pass by.

"To such an indifferent, time-serving people, the news of the capture of Louisbourg came like tidings of a miracle. No wonder they rang their bells and fired their cannon, and lighted up Cheapside and the Strand. Doubtless many a

* This letter is in Series 7 of the Collection of pamphlets of the New York Historical Society. In the New York State Library and the Lenox Library it is bound in a separate volume. See also, for descriptions of the breaches effected in the walls, Gen. Roger Wolcott's *Journal of the Siege of Louisbourg*; Collections Conn. Hist. Soc. Vol. I, p. 131, and Pepperrell's letters of May 28 and June 18; Collections Mass. Hist. Soc. Vol. I, pp. 35, 47, *New York Weekly Post-Boy*, July 1, 1745, and *The Gentleman's Magazine* 1745.

Wolcott (pp. 137, 138) gives Du Chambon's answer to the first summons to surrender. It is as follows:

Le Roy de France, le nôtre, nous ayant confié la defense de la dite isle, nous ne pouvons qu' apres la plus vigoureuse attaque, écouter une semblable proposition, et nous n'avons de reponse à faire a cette demande que par la bouche de nos canons.

Wolcott adds that this was read to the army in English, and they answered "Huzzah, huzzah, huzzah."

London burgher said to his wife that if Warren had commanded the Channel fleet or Pepperrell the troops on land, the French squadron would have been destroyed, and the Chevalier would never have crossed the Tweed.

"Yes, Dryden might scoff at the religious ardor of the New England people, and exclaim:

"Truth is, our land with saints is so run o'er,
And every age produces such a store,
That now there's need of two New Englands more.

"But they had within their breasts such a sense of the reality of eternal things that they cared little for the hardships of the present. 'They endured, as seeing Him who is invisible.' They might be zealots, but they were neither cowards nor marauders.

"The men who stood in the trenches at Louisbourg or dragged their cannon across its morasses were the best men of their colonies. They came hither inspired by no greed for conquest. Their expedition was really a defensive one. Their commerce had been assailed, their frontier settlements ravaged by hostile Indians, their wives and children massacred or carried into captivity. Louisbourg was the harbor where the French privateers found refuge, and whence marauding expeditions sallied forth.* Its massive walls were twenty-five years in building. Time has dealt hardly with these, but their ruins still bear witness to what was called at the time, the Dunkirk of America. The harbor which they covered you behold before you, landlocked and secure from the storms of this rockbound coast. The Island Battery and the Grand Battery barred all hostile entrance. And the city had magazines from which all Canada might be supplied.

"The immediate occasion of the Louisbourg expedition was an appeal for aid from Nova Scotia. In the archives of that

* Grahame (*History of North America*, Vol. 3, p. 265) says: "So many merchant vessels were captured and carried into Louisbourg in the course of this summer (1744) that it was expected that in the following year no branch of maritime trade would be pursued by the New England merchants, except under the protection of convoy." See also Prince's Sermon in the Old South on the Day of Thanksgiving for the Surrender, pp. 19-23. Letter, James Alexander to Cadwallader Colden, March 10, 1745, MS. N. Y. Hist. Soc.

province you will find a letter from Governor Mascarene (himself a descendant of the banished Huguenots) to Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts. It was written at Annapolis Royall, December, 1744. In this your Governor tells the story of the outbreak of war, "though no orders yet from home to proclaim it." The fort at Annapolis was ruinous; but immediately soldiers and civilians, English and French, set to work to repair it. The hostile Indians swarmed up to the glacis and set fire to the town. They were for a time dislodged by artillery; but soon Duvivier, sent by the Governor of Louisbourg, appeared with a force of French and Indians, and summoned the fort to surrender. Reinforcements from Massachusetts opportunely arrived. The brave Mascarene refused to capitulate. But he felt that he could not hold the fort much longer without further aid, and wrote to Governor Shirley for succor. In the spring it came.

"The honor of suggesting the Louisbourg expedition has been claimed by several. Probably the thought occurred to more than one. The New England people were ripe for the attempt. Their state of mind at the time is well described by Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire: *

"There are certain latent sparks in human nature which, by a collision of causes, are sometimes brought to light, and, when once excited, their operations are not easily controlled. In undertaking anything hazardous, there is a necessity for extraordinary vigor of mind and a degree of confidence and fortitude which shall raise us above the dread of danger and dispose us to run a risk which the cold maxims of prudence would forbid. The people of New England have at various times shown such an enthusiastic ardor, which has been excited by the example of their ancestors and their own exposed situation. It was never more apparent, and perhaps never more necessary, than on occasion of this expedition. Nor ought it to be forgotten that several circumstances, which did not depend on human foresight, greatly favored this undertaking.

"The General Court of Massachusetts decided, on January 29, by a majority of one vote, to undertake the expedition. Immediately preparations were made with the utmost speed. Those who had opposed the plan, because of its danger, vied with its supporters in activity to promote its success. So unremitting was this activity, so ardent was the zeal of the colonists, that

* Vol. II, p. 160.

more men volunteered than could be accepted, and on March 24 the General gave his signal for sailing.*

"It is not surprising that the enterprise should have aroused the enthusiasm of men like the colonists of that day. They were the most resolute and fearless of a resolute and fearless race. Religious zeal had led some to this country. Love of adventure had influenced others. They were inured to hardship by constant struggle with nature. They had built their own houses and their own ships, had cleared forests and ploughed fields.

"The exigency of their situation had made them ready for any emergency. There were few factories in America, and the necessities of life were largely supplied by the industry of the hamlets. The embroidered waistcoats and purple coats of the gentry, as you see them in the portraits of Copley and Smybert, came from home, as England still was called. But the garments of the sailors and farmers, who battered down the walls of Louisbourg, were woven around their firesides in the long winter evenings. The modern subdivision of labor increases its productiveness, but diminishes the dexterity of the individual in any line but his own.

"And then we must remember that the people of the thirteen colonies were a commercial and seafaring people. They dwelt in a narrow strip of land extending along the Atlantic coast. The boy's ambition was to go to sea. The American crew of the new American steamer, the *St. Louis*, a few days ago struck for higher wages. But in those days the captain often owned the ship, and every sailor expected to become a captain. Pepperrell's father commanded a ship before he owned one. The mariner hoped for advancement, not from fighting his owner, but from successful trade, or the capture of a Spanish galleon, laden with the silver of Potosi or of Mexico. Not only New York and Boston, but Salem and Marblehead, Portsmouth and Kittery, were thriving commercial towns. Indeed, in Pepperrell's day, Portsmouth and Kittery had as large a commerce as New York. Pepperrell himself owned a hundred vessels, and carried the cross of St. George to every port on the Atlantic and Mediterranean where colonial ships had entrance.

* "Memoirs, Principal Transactions Late War" (Boston, 1758) p. 38. Dr. Chauncey's "Thanksgiving Day Sermon," p. 14.

"Two other characteristics of that America remains to be noticed—religious zeal and martial spirit. Grahame well describes the fervor of the former.*

"The earnest expectation that pervaded New England was at once sustained and regulated by religious sentiment. Fasts and prayers implored the divine blessing on the enterprise; and the people and their rulers, having exhausted all the resources of human endeavor, and girded the choicest of them for battle, now sought to prepare their minds for either fortune by diligent address to the great source of hope and consolation, and awaited the result with anxious and submissive awe, or with stern composure and confidence.

"Candor compels me to admit that this zeal was often disfigured by bigotry and intolerance. These were the natural offspring of so-called religious wars. A man whose house had been burned over his head, and himself and children driven out into the snow to freeze or starve, naturally conceived rancor for the faith under whose nominal bidding his foes were acting. When we read the story of Tilly and the Thirty Years' War, we wonder that love and charity remained at all among men. It is hard for us to realize the intensity of religious animosity in those days. In our time bigotry still lingers, but only as Bunyan describes it in the *Pilgrims' Progress*—with palsied hand and toothless jaw, grinning at the pilgrims as they pass by. In 1745 it was a passion, in Canada and New England alike. The Chaplain of one of the regiments took a hatchet to cut down the Popish images, as he calls them. And Gibson in his interesting journal of the expedition, does not deign to speak of the French places of worship as churches, but styles them "Mass-houses," and evidently took a keen delight in making bon-fires of them.

"Equally strong was the martial ardor of the time. Peace was transient, war frequent. Of this the literature and documents of those days afford countless illustrations. Let me draw your attention to one. In a memoir prepared in 1773 by the head of a noble French family, the Chevalier de Repentigny, he says:†

* *History of North America*, Vol. III, p. 275. In General Wolcott's *Journal of the Siege*, after summing up the part taken by Shirley, Pepperrell and Warren, he adds: (p. 157). "But why do I speak of men; it is God who has done it, and the praise belongs to him alone. God hearing the prayers of his people, by many signal instances of mercy, has led us on from step to step to victory."

† *U. S. v. Repentigny*, 5 Wall., U. S. Rep. 228. Daniel Webster, in his oration before the Historical Society, was one of the first to draw attention to the law reports as containing materials for history.

"In 1632, my great-great-grandfather went to Canada, with the charge of accompanying families of his province, in order to establish that colony, in which he himself settled. Since that epoch we have furnished to the corps of troops which served there fifty officers of the same name, of which more than one-half has perished in the war; my father augmented the number of them in 1773; my grandfather was the eldest of twenty-three brothers, all in the service. One son alone remains of that numerous family.

"Such cases were not uncommon either in Canada or the British colonies. With all their commercial spirit the colonists were a military people. They were warlike and hardy, though not familiar with the movements of disciplined armies.* Some relics of those days of conflict still remain to tell the story of anxious nights and watchful days. Block-houses that the colonists built for defense may still be seen in the neighborhood of York and Kittery. The custom that prevailed in New England, that the father should sit at the head of the pew, originated in the days when every man took his firelock to church, and was ready to turn out at a moment's notice to repel the attack of the savages.†

"Like Saracens, Saints soldiers make,
And prove their faith by fighting.

"And some rude rhymes given in Caulkin's History of Norwich, p. 220, after describing to the tune of Yankee Doodle the prowess of Colonel Lothrop, one of the Louisbourg officers, and saying that he was "bold as Alexander," conclude:

"Colonel Lotrop, staunch and true,
Was never known to baulk it;
And when he was engaged in trade
He always filled his pocket.

"Thus have I tried to sketch the characteristics of the Americans of 1745. In times of peril such characteristics always find embodiment in a leader. Is it common and easy to say that great men are but the expression of their time and lead it only in the sense that the spray leads the billow. That is but half the

* In the *New England Historical Register*, Vol. XXII, p. 118, E. E. Bourne thus describes the Maine companies: "In the previous Indian wars, these men had been inured to danger of every kind, and their children did not lack the spirit and fortitude of their fathers. They could live on the poorest fare. Fighting had been the employment of a good portion of their lives, and they therefore readily embarked on this hazardous expedition."

† The ballads of the time show that these characteristics were appreciated. Dawson's *Historical Magazine*, Vol. II, page 5, quotes a ballad about Governor Law, of Connecticut.

truth. When God gives to mankind the inestimable gift of a great man, he does, it is true, represent the spirit of his age. But he leads it, as the moon does the tides. Happy the people who appreciate such a man and are filled by his spirit, as the bay of Fundy in every creek and inlet is filled by the advancing flood. It was fortunate for the colonies that in the emergency of 1745 there was a leader whom they trusted, and who was wise enough to discard the visionary schemes of others; brave enough to face the veterans of France, intrenched behind the walls which the skill and experience of Vauban had planned, and self-sacrificing enough to leave home and business, and all that made life pleasant and sweet, to endure the hardship and peril of this expedition which Parkman calls "a mad scheme"—but which Pepperrell and his followers dared to undertake.

"I could not do justice to the occasion or the subject if I failed to speak for a moment of his remarkable career. He was a notable instance of the versatility and adaptiveness which the life of those days compelled. He was a successful merchant. He was a gallant soldier, accustomed from early youth to draw the sword in defense of his home and country. He had been in actual service against the Indians before he was twenty-one. It might have been said of him, as it was of Wolfe, that he,

"Where'er he fought,
Put so much of his heart into his act,
That his example had a magnet's force,
And all were swift to follow, whom all loved.

"He was for twenty-nine years chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Maine. He was an active and conspicuous member of His Majesty's Council for the colony of Massachusetts. It is but just to him to add that his religion was not disfigured by bigotry or intolerance. It was an evident power in his life, but it always respected the religion of others.

"And now let me return to the story of the expedition itself. I will not dwell upon its details. Representatives of societies from various States have spoken of what each colony did to promote its success. Massachusetts (which then included Maine) certainly did the most. She was the richest and most populous. But New Hampshire and Connecticut did much, and New York,

New Jersey, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania came forward to aid, though no troops of theirs were in the trenches. A Rhode Island sloop of war rendered essential service.

"When we remember how difficult communication between the colonies was at the time of which we are speaking, we shall wonder that they acted so much in concert—not that they did no more. The mails were infrequent—roads were poor. Oftentimes the travelers in a stage coach were obliged to get out and lift the wheels out of mud in which they sunk to the hubs. No one had even dreamed of railroad or electric telegraph. The wonderful power of steam was unknown. It will help us to realize the obstacles which beset any concerted action on the part of the colonies when we remember that even in the old mother country roads were so bad, and the transmission of intelligence so slow, that the Chevalier had been in Scotland nearly three weeks before the news reached Edinburgh. The tidings of the surrender of Louisbourg did not reach Boston until July 3, sixteen days after the event, and were first known in New York a week later.

"Such were the difficulties that our fathers had to face. Yet withal they had encouragement. Providence had favored their cause. The harvest of 1744 had been abundant, the winter was mild, the frontiers of New England had been unmolested, unexpected supplies arrived from Great Britain. The Grand Battery was not well fortified on the land side. The city had deprived itself of provisions to furnish the East India fleet and squandron for its recent voyage to France, and the *Vigilante*, which brought supplies, was captured by Warren.* The weather during the siege was generally fine. The colonial troops captured in the Grand Battery, and fished up at the careening basin the heavy cannon which they needed.

"But all these would have availed nothing had it not been for the courage, the perseverance, the aptitude of the men who took advantage of these favoring circumstances, and brought their fleet of 100 vessels, with the little army of 4050 men, safely to Canseau. There to their great delight, on April 23, appeared

* Memoirs, Principal Transactions Late War (Boston, 1758), pp. 31, 32.

Warren's squadron.* Thence they sailed to Louisbourg; on April 30, the troops landed, and after seven weeks of toil and peril, diversified, as we learn, when the soldiers were off duty, by games and sports, the fortress was theirs.

"Their hardihood and daring are described in the words of one of the gallant French garrison as repeated by Gibson in the journal before mentioned:†

"This gentleman, I say, told me that he had not had his clothes off his back, either by night or day, from the first commencement of the siege. He added, moreover, that in all the histories he had ever read, he never met with an instance of so bold and presumptuous an attempt; that 'twas almost impracticable, as anyone could think, for only three or four thousand raw, undisciplined men to lay siege to such a strong, well-fortified city, such garrisons, batteries, etc. For should anyone have asked me, said he, what number of men would have been sufficient to have carried on that very enterprise, he should have answered not less than thirty thousand. To this he subjoined that he never heard of or ever saw such courage and intrepidity in such a handful of men, who regarded neither shot nor bombs. But what was still more surprising than all the rest, he said, was this, namely, to see batteries raised in a night's time, and more particularly the Fascine battery, which was not five-and-twenty rods from the city wall; and to see guns that were forty-two pounders dragged by the English from their grand battery, notwithstanding it was two miles distant, at least, and the road, too, very rough.

"The tidings of the surrender were received throughout the colonies with the utmost enthusiasm. The contemporary accounts are too graphic not to be quoted:

* This fleet was of essential service; not only in blockading the port, and thus cutting off supplies to the garrison, but in furnishing supplies to the besiegers. May 29, Warren writes to Pepperrell:

"It is very lucky that we can spare you some powder. I am told you had not a grain left." Again on June 6, Gen. Roger Wolcott writes in his Journal: "We found our ammunition so far spent that the orders were given to the batteries to cease firing." On the 8th they got a supply from the ships. (*Connecticut Hist. Soc. Collections*, Vol. I, pp. 132, 133.

The fleet was sometimes, however, almost cut off from the shore by the fogs. Warren writes to Pepperrell, May 29 (*Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections*, I, p. 37).

"I have been now three days in a fog, that I could not see the length of my ship nor one of my squadron. When that is the case I look upon myself to be as far from you as if I were at Boston."

† Gibson's "Journal of the Siege," p. 27.

Parkman ("Half a Century of Conquest," vol. II, p. 115) gives the name of the French officer who commanded the first French sortie as Morpain. Gibson says that his informant was this commander.

Sir Adams Archibald, in his very interesting paper on the "First Siege and Capture of Louisbourg" (*"Royal Society of Canada,"* 1887, vol. V, p. 45), gives the name as Morpen.

"Now the churl and the niggard became generous, and even the poor forgot their poverty, and in the evening the whole town (Boston) appeared, as it were, in a blaze, almost every house being finely illuminated.

"At night the whole city (New York) was splendidly illuminated, and the greatest demonstration of joy appeared in every man's countenance upon hearing the good news.*

"There is a lesson in the recollection that the leader of the gallant band was the richest man in North America. He recognized the responsibility of his position and knew that wealth is a power which its possessor should use for the public good and not debase to his own selfish enjoyment. Horace, in one of his inimitable satires, which Pope has admirably reproduced in the dress of Marlborough's day, expresses the conviction that the rich man will leave to others the toils and dangers of war. He cries: "Let him take castles who has ne'er a groat." The councillor and merchant of 1745 was of a different mind. Let his example stand for our time and for all time, and remind our millionaires and landed proprietors of their duty and responsibility to their country and their fellow men.

"And now, let us pause for a moment and ask what was the result of this expedition. Do its consequences merit a monument? At first sight, apparently not. The capture of Louisbourg is one of those historical events which was fruitful of great results, but which, for the most part, are slow in germination. Immediately it secured the codfishery to the colonists for three years; it cut the French fishermen off from the Banks for a like period; it destroyed the French Atlantic trade for 1745; it gave the English a prize which enabled them to buy

* New York *Weekly Post Boy*, July 15, 1745.

In the same paper, a week later, the local poet thus gave expression to the general jubilation:

ON THE TAKING OF CAPE BRETON.

When glorious Anne Britannia's sceptre sway'd
And Lewis strove all Europe to invade,
Great Marlborough then, in Blenheim's hostile fields,
With Britain's sons, o'erthrew the Gallic shields.

The Western world and Pepp'rell now may claim
As equal honour and as lasting fame;
And Warren's merit will in story last,
Till future ages have forgot the past.

back Madras at the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.* India was more valuable in the eyes of the Duke of Newcastle than all the Atlantic colonies.

"But the remote consequences of this expedition far transcend in importance these immediate ones. It was a school of arms for the colonial troops. Gridley, who planned the parallels and trenches at Louisbourg, laid out also the fortifications of Bunker Hill. Pomroy, who was major in one of the Massachusetts regiments, and whose skill as a gunsmith stood him in good stead when he repaired the spiked cannon in the Grand Battery, rode, in 1775, from Northampton at the news of impending hostilities, strode across the neck at Bunker Hill, and was greeted by Putnam with words which express the temper of many a man in 1745, as well as thirty years after: 'By God, Pomroy, you here! A cannon shot would waken you out of your grave!'

"Its success showed the colonies their power and the necessity for their union. It showed them, too, that in the councils of Great Britain their affairs were of minor importance. This was a dreadful shock to the loyal love of the old home which then was general in the colonies. On the other hand, the capture of Louisbourg pointed out to William Pitt the possibility of the conquest of the whole of Canada, and paved the way for that.

"In the next war Canada was conquered, and the English colonists freed from the fear of attack from their neighbor on the north. The expenses of this war and the consequent demands of the British exchequer, led the ministry to tax the colonies. America resisted, and the result was the American Revolution. By an extraordinary turn in the wheel of time, the French assisted the old English colonies to become an independent nation, while the old French colonies remained the property of Great Britain.

"This Revolution marks an epoch in the history—not only of America, but of Europe. It was a natural evolution from the principles of Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act and the Bill

* Bourinot, "Cape Breton and its Memorials of the French Régime," Publications Royal Society of Canada, 1891, Vol. IX, p. 226. This contains a most interesting account of the expedition. See also "Memoirs, Principal Transactions Late War, pp. 35, 52."

of Rights. The Constitution of the United States translated these into a new form of government. The influence of this is to be seen to-day in the Constitution of Great Britain, of the Dominion of Canada, and of the republic of France. These great governments differ in many respects. Your own Dominion, with all its distinctness of administration, is a part of the British empire. But it is not too much to say that the distinctive principles of freedom, regulated by the sovereignty of law, which are embodied in the United States Constitution, are more dominant in Britain, in Canada and in France than if the thirteen colonies had remained subject to the British crown.

"It is now one hundred and fifty years since the surrender of Louisbourg. It is one hundred and twelve years since the treaty of Paris recognized the independence of the United States and confirmed to Great Britain the possession of Canada. Surely the rancor of the old wars ought by this time to be burned completely out. Surely we can now agree that the development of these countries during all that time has been promoted by the result of those old wars. And despite, perhaps partly in consequence of the magnitude and costliness of the fleets and armies of to-day, we may believe that the ties of Christian faith, the links of mutual trade, the bands of friendship, the swift steamer, and the swifter electric current have bound us so closely together that English and French and American armies shall never more meet on the battlefield. We vie in the peaceful contests of art and science, and will settle the inevitable disputes by arbitration. There are social problems before us, as difficult of solution as any that have vexed the past. The very complication of the interlacing nerves of our modern civilization, which offers so many obstacles to war and binds nations over to keep the peace, is producing disorders and dangers within each State that require nicer surgery than that of the sword or the bayonet.

"It is then with faces to the future that we dedicate this monument to the memory of all the brave men who fought and fell at Louisbourg, whether under the Cross of St. George or the Lilies of France. The morning sun will illumine its summit. The sunset ray will gild its massive and simple outline. The storms and fogs of Cape Breton will gather round it. In sunshine and

storm alike, let it tell to all mankind that peace has her victories, no less renowned than war, that the courage and resolution of the fathers live in the hearts of their children, that we are prepared to face the conflicts, the difficulties and the perils of the coming century in firm reliance upon the protecting care of the same God who was with our fathers and will be with all who are loyal to Him to the end of time."

Addresses were also made by Dr. Mackay, of the N. S. Historical Society ; D. H. Ingraham, United States consul-general for Nova Scotia, and representations of the various State Societies of Colonial Wars, when the monument was unveiled by His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Daly, of Nova Scotia, on behalf of His Excellency, the Earl of Aberdeen, governor-general of Canada, and salutes were fired. After benediction by the Rev. T. Fraser Draper, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Louisbourg, the members of the Society of Colonial Wars and their guests dined together.

In the evening, at the Sydney hotel, the Mayor and Recorder of Sydney and Warden of the Municipality presented an address of welcome, congratulation and thanks to the visiting members of the Society of Colonial Wars. Happy responses were made by several of the visitors and by A. G. Jones, and a very pleasant time was brought to a close by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

One of the interesting features of the Louisbourg celebration is the beautiful and historically interesting medal struck for the Society of Colonial Wars, to commemorate the anniversary of the capture. The making of a medal in connection with this celebration was proposed and brought about by the Louisbourg Memorial Committee of the General Society of Colonial Wars. The broad ideas of the design were suggested by Mr. Howland Pell, the chairman of the committee, and carried out in detail by Tiffany & Co., who have had the cutting of the dies and the producing of the medals.

The obverse of the medal chiefly consists of two heads in profile, the one being that of Lieutenant-General Sir William Pepperrell, who had command of the colonial land forces; the other that of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Warren, R. N., who commanded the royal fleet.

Upon the reverse of the medal is an accurately cut reproduction of the medal struck by order of Louis XV., of France, to commemorate the building of the fortress, 1720. It is best described in the simple language used in the historical records of it. "View of the fort of Louisbourg, with a large building in the centre having a cross; houses grouped around the fort; a point of land with lake and grove of firs extends to the foreground, where are wharfs, warehouses and ships in a harbor. At the left a strait leads to the open sea, where appear two ships and three sloops."

The medals measure two inches in diameter. A few of them are suspended from the colors of the Society of the Colonial Wars—a scarlet moire silk ribbon, with a narrow white border, upon which is stamped in gilt letters "1745-1895, Louisbourg."

One of the medals, accompanied by an appropriate address, will be presented to the President of the United States, and to Queen Victoria, and one to the Earl of Aberdeen, governor-general of Canada. They will in no other way differ from the rest, as all have been struck from the metal of the old brass cannon found on the French frigate said to be *Le Celebric*, blown up during the siege. The cannon was recovered recently by divers in the harbor of Louisbourg. The supply of metal in the cannon will limit the production of the medals, a few of which will be presented to distinguished guests at the celebration, the others being for the members of the Society who have contributed to the erection of the monument.

C. H. B.



THE SHAY'S REBELLION.

BY JOSEPHINE CANNING.

Owing to its being so slightly passed over in general history "The Shay's Rebellion" may not be an altogether familiar subject, and as it was not exceeded by the Revolution itself in the distress and guilt which it brought to many of the New England towns, I propose to relate as briefly as possible the records of that uprising in the historical town of Stockbridge, Mass., which was one of the headquarters of the malcontents.

This rebellion occurred after the war in 1786, while the country was still in an excited, unsettled condition.

Previous to the war the debt of Massachusetts fell short 100,000 pounds, but now its private debt was more than 1,300,000 pounds, beside 250,000 pounds due to the officers and soldiers in their line of the army and their proportion of the Federal debt was not less than 1,500,000 pounds.

How could the people be expected to endure this without complaint? They had fought against taxes and imposts; but now they found themselves ground lower by the government which they had bled to establish than they had ever been by England, and, to increase the distress, the war, severe as it had been, had nevertheless fostered a roving desire for foreign luxuries, while at the same time it had nearly destroyed all foreign commerce.

Money was almost the only export, and so fast as application to business returned and was directed to the restoration of commercial intercourse with Europe, the country was drained of its specie to bring home to the rich what the poor could scarcely look through their needs to covet.

In this state of things lawsuits were numerous and distressing, and lawyers multiplied as their trade flourished, until both courts and lawyers came to be looked upon by the suffering as enemies to the public welfare, and this not only in Massachusetts but in other States of the Union.

At first peaceable measures were resorted to. The Legislature was petitioned, and tradesmen and farmers, rather than lawyers, were chosen to represent the people. But what could

the Legislature do? Efforts were made which I must not stop to enumerate, but, "the destruction of the poor is their poverty." Those who called loudest for reform, were the very persons whose straitened circumstances had shut them out from the means of gaining a clear and far-sighted understanding of the difficulties under which they labored. The Senate was disposed to show the utmost clemency, but the evil had every opportunity to form and gather strength before any force to oppose it could be raised and depended upon.

The counties of Hampshire and Berkshire felt they were appraised too high, and, of course, paid more than their share of the taxes, so they raised one complaint above the usual number.

At this juncture, in the autumn of 1786, a party of insurgents assembled at Barrington (a neighboring town), broke up the court, opened the jail, etc. Then, finding nothing in their ordinary line of business to be done, they searched houses, fired upon some of the citizens and threatened the life of Judge Sedgwick, of Stockbridge.

On February 15 one, Parsons, put out a circular calling upon his "fellow-sufferers to resent unto relentless blood," and to collect in Berkshire for the purpose of "Burgoyne Lincoln and his army."

During the winter the disaffected of this vicinity, who had not joined the main body took up arms at home, and it was anticipated that in case the army was defeated they would, by the aid of the home force, spread desolation through the country. Under these circumstances the citizens banded together for mutual defense, and a company of 500 men was formed.

Stockbridge was chosen as the headquarters. Armed soldiers patrolled the streets, and sentinels stood on guard demanding the password of everyone. The only way to prevent bloodshed was to disperse them as early as possible. The Stockbridge army was duly authorized to act independently—government having requested the citizens to defend themselves as far as it could be done without calling upon the public force.

A skirmish took place with the insurgents and two were wounded, eighty-four taken prisoners. An offer of pardon followed to all who would lay down their arms and take the oath

of allegiance. The greater part of the prisoners availed themselves of it and were released. Still the spirit of discontent had not been laid, and quiet was not by any means restored. Another force collected, and on the morning of February 27, 1787, just as day broke, a party of men were seen marching toward the village of Stockbridge.

The following comes from the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge of that place.

My earliest recollection is a belligerent one. The first thing I remember is waking in the night, and seeing a number of brutal soldiers with their green boughs, (the insignia of rebellion) waving over the bed where my father and I lay. The dreadful gleam of their arms was reflected by the burning lights in the room. They demanded the surrender of my father, and I shrieked in an agony of terror as my father passed me between the guns to the arms of my sister. They plundered the house most unsparingly, and continued these depredations for some time—going from house to house, frightening the inmates unmercifully. But at the home of Judge Sedgwick, they found one who was prepared for them—Elizabeth Freeman, a trusted family servant. She had been a slave, and was generally known as "Mum Bett." She allowed them to search the drawers (knowing that all valuable papers had been removed and that the silver was in her own chest), and to run their bayonets under the beds and into the dark corners to find Judge Sedgwick. But she forbade all wanton destruction of property and arming herself with the kitchen shovel (no light weapon in those days), she escorted them to the cellar, jeering them at her pleasure, and assuring them that they dared not strike a woman. When one of them, wishing a "share of the gentleman's cheer" broke off the neck of a demijohn, she offered to serve them like gentlemen, but declared that the next one who uselessly destroyed a vessel should be instantly leveled by her shovel. On searching the chambers, and entering Betty's, one pointed to her chest (containing the silver) and asked what that was. "Oh! you had better search that," she sneeringly replied, "an old nigger's chest, you are such gentlemen you had better search that, the old nigger's, as you call me." And thus she shamed them quite out of it, and saved the family silver.

But justice at last overtook these disturbers of the peace, and they were taken prisoners and lodged in Barrington jail. A woman by the name of Bernent went with the officers, and opened one cell after another, singing the while with deep feeling, but with apparent unconcern, the hymn containing these lines:

"Ye living men, come view the ground
Where you must shortly lie."

Pardon was granted by General Lincoln to 270 prisoners; fourteen were sentenced to death as guilty of treason. Thus came to an end "The Shay's Rebellion"—one of the after effects of the Revolutionary War.

War Office Philad^a April 8. 72

You will direct Capt^r Papley,
on board the Flag, to be taken
shore and confined in such
as to prevent any intercourse
the Inhabitants.

I am Sir,

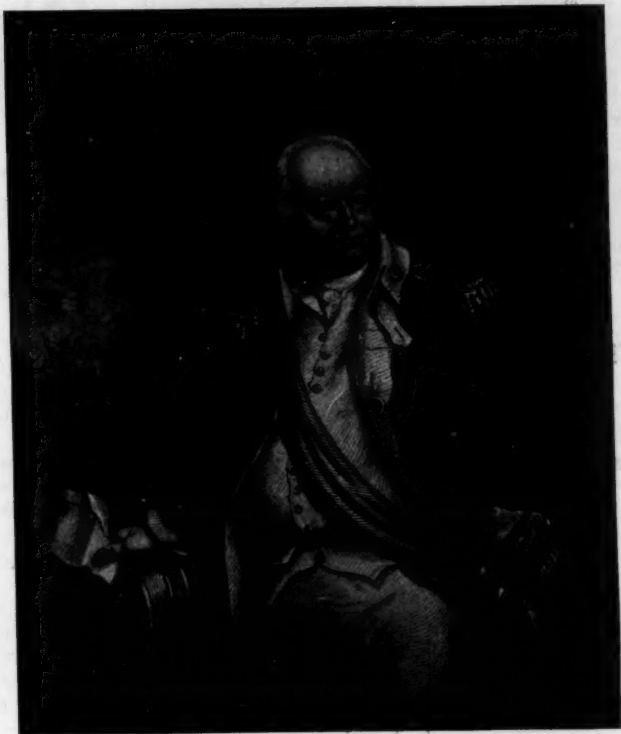
Your most obed^t. servant.

Wm. Smith

as for.

Company of Prisoners.

Fac-simile of a Letter of Major-General Lincoln.



MAJOR-GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Born in Hingham, Mass., January 24, 1733.

Died there, May 9, 1810.

Was a farmer; appointed, in 1776, Major-General of Massachusetts Militia; appointed Major-General in Continental line, February 19, 1777.

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.



THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, celebrated the anniversary of the Evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, in 1778, by visiting in a body the battlefield of Brandywine, on Tuesday, June 18. All the details of the trip were attended to by the General Committee of Arrangements, Alexander Krumbhaar, chairman. Mr. Charles S. Bradfield, Jr., who was delegated to look after the arrangement of the route of the tourists, devised plans by which the visitors might be able to find everything prepared for their coming. The route was laid out, the meeting house on the field was secured as a place where the noon-day rest might be taken and some information might be given regarding the movements of the armies on that memorable battle day in 1777.

That the locations might be recognized along the way, a number of large and plainly lettered marking boards had been placed at the points of special interest by members of the Chester County Historical Society.

The Society started from Philadelphia in the morning, leaving Broad Street Station on a special train at 9.43, and reaching West Chester about fifty minutes later, where they were met by several more members of the Society. The whole party then took places in carriages and in a few moments were rolling comfortably towards the field of battle.

The guests of the Society were Charles J. Stille, LL. D., president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Frederick D. Stone, LL. D., librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Dr. Edward Shippen, president of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; Julius F. Sachse, Esq., the local historian of Chester county, and Col. John P. Nicholson, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Scarcely had the gentlemen of the party been conveyed beyond the limits of the station grounds before two great freight wagons heavily laden with provisions, dishes and silverware started by the shortest route to Birmingham meeting house, under the direction of a Philadelphia caterer who had been over the ground and had made all preparations for serving an open air meal under the trees at the front of the antique meeting house.

Meanwhile the Sons were being conveyed to Osborne's Hill, where they were given an opportunity to survey the battle ground, and finally to the old Birmingham meeting house, where the main stop was made and luncheon was served and speeches were delivered, the oration of the day being delivered by Dr. Frederick D. Stone, librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In the afternoon the party drove over the historic ground in the direction of Chadd's Ford, where they boarded their special train homeward bound. Altogether it was a very enjoyable jaunt, for the weather and company were congenial. In his oration Dr. Stone said:

Members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution:—I have been asked to speak to you to-day on the events connected with the Battle of Brandywine.

The story is more than a twice-told tale, yet when the descendants of those who fought in the war for independence are gathered on a spot like this I believe it well to review briefly the events that have made it memorable in the history of our country. To do this in the present case, to understand how it was that this beautiful section of our country, as quiet and peaceful, a few weeks before the battle as it is to-day, should suddenly have become the very centre of the seat of war, we must turn back to the winter of '76 when Washington checked the tide of disaster that threatened to overwhelm him with the victory at Trenton. Brilliant as it was in its conception and execution it was followed by the still more brilliant movement at Princeton, where, after having withdrawn his army from a perilous position at Trenton, Washington turned the left flank of the enemy, marched directly through his lines, destroyed communications between the advance guard near Trenton and the reserve at Princeton, drove the latter in confusion back to Brunswick and then sought shelter for his almost exhausted troops in the high ground around Morristown. The value of this movement was not confined to the moral effect it had on the country.

From a military standpoint the position occupied by Washington was a commanding one. From it he could threaten Howe's flank if he attempted to recover the ground he had lost, and at the same time it restored his own communication with New York and New England that had been destroyed since the evacuation of Fort Lee. At Morristown he controlled the roads in Northern New Jersey leading to the Hudson and Delaware, and this enabled him to draw his supplies and to recruit his army from both the Eastern and Middle States. With characteristic slowness Howe allowed the entire spring of '77 to pass before he took the field, nor were his movements then marked with that confidence that his superiority in both numbers and equipments should have inspired. Instead of cutting loose from his base of supplies and marching directly on Trenton, thus compelling Washington to follow him into a country where he could easily have defeated him, he spent a month in endeavoring to draw him into a position where he would have the natural as well as the physical advantages in his favor, and failing to do this, on the last day of June he crossed over to Staten Island. One week afterwards he embarked his troops, and on July 23, under the protection of the fleet, passed Sandy Hook and sailed for the Chesapeake.

It is hard to understand Howe's reason for undertaking this expedition. At Amboy he was almost as near to Philadelphia as he was afterwards at the head of Elk. To march from the latter to Philadelphia he was obliged to sever his connection with his base and defeat Washington before he could enter the city. He could have followed the same course in New Jersey with an equal chance of success, and having defeated Washington he could have crossed the Delaware at his leisure, leaving New Jersey a half-conquered State in his rear, across which he could have established posts reaching to New York.

The expedition undoubtedly had its origin in the traitorous brain of Charles Lee, then a prisoner in the hands of the British. He could not keep his meddlesome fingers out of any pie that was being baked, when he was near, no matter whether it was intended for friend or foe. Without his services he did not suppose that the Americans could be successful, and, therefore, he thought it his duty to bring the war to a close.

With this object he submitted a plan to Howe, the chief feature of which was the establishment of military posts on the Potomac and on the Chesapeake where support could be given to what he considered the disaffected portions of Maryland and Virginia, thus separating the Southern from the Northern States. He deprecated any attempt, however, to capture Philadelphia as its possession he thought was of no value. But this Howe made the chief object of his campaign, the successful accomplishment of which scarcely saved the movement from ridicule. When Washington saw Howe evacuate New Jersey, he supposed he would move up the Hudson to co-operate with Burgoyne, who was advancing from Canada, and he was at a loss what to expect

next, when he learned that the fleet had passed Sandy Hook and had sailed southward. He moved his army to a position in New Jersey where he would be within marching distance of Philadelphia, if that should prove to be Howe's objective point, but to use his own language he could "not help continually casting his eyes behind him," expecting that Howe would return and push up the Hudson to assist Burgoyne.

Finally, on August 23, he heard that Howe had entered the Chesapeake and at once put his army in motion to meet him. Three weeks passed before they met. In the meanwhile Washington marched to Wilmington and, after thoroughly reconnoitering the country down to the head of Elk, established his line along Red Clay creek. Howe's army disembarked at the head of Elk on the 25th. His advance was slow, as several days were spent in collecting horses. On September 3 he arrived at Aitken's Tavern, where a severe skirmish took place with Maxwell's corps, which was driven back. It seemed now as if the conflict was to be fought along Red Clay creek, and on September 5 Washington issued a stirring appeal to his army, which was then composed of about 12,000 men. Howe's command numbered 17,000, but still he made no attack, and Washington discovered that while he was endeavoring to leave the impression that he was about to attack his left flank, he was massing his troops on the American right. Fearing that he might push past him in that direction and gain the roads leading to Philadelphia, or crowd him to the Delaware, Washington decided to cross the Brandywine and throw his army directly in Howe's path.

This was done on the night of September 8, and the army was massed at Chadds' Ford. Maxwell, with some light troops, was left on the west side of the stream to skirmish with the enemy as they advanced. A redoubt, with Artillery, commanded by Proctor, was thrown up on the east side of the Brandywine to protect the ford. A division under Wayne was in the rear in supporting distance. Greene's division was in the rear and to the north of Wayne and was to be held as a reserve to act where most needed. The Pennsylvania militia guarded the fords below Chadds'. Above Chadds' the divisions of Sullivan, Stirling and Stevens were posted. Sullivan was the senior officer of the three, and the night before the battle he was stationed at Brinton's Ford, with orders to guard all the fords above that to the forks of the Brandywine, and from information furnished at the time it was not supposed that the British could approach from that direction without the Americans receiving timely notice. On the 10th the British were a few miles west of Kennett Square. This was the condition of affairs on the night preceding the battle. Everyone knew that it could not be postponed another day, and, as at Bull Run, members of Congress rode out to see the fight.

The story of the battle shall be briefly told. At daybreak Howe's army was in motion. Knyphausen with from seven to ten thousand men marched through Kennett Square towards Chadds' Ford. Another division, seven thousand strong, under Cornwallis, took a road running to the north leading to one that crossed the west branch of the Brandywine at Trimble's Ford and the east branch at Jefferis' Ford. Howe accompanied this column. It was his plan that Knyphausen should engage the attention of Washington until Cornwallis could gain a position from which he could attack his right, and only too well for the good of the American cause was it carried out. As Knyphausen advanced he was fired upon by some light troops under Maxwell, posted behind the wall surrounding Kennett Meeting House. The Americans then fell back, but were reinforced by the companies of Porterfield and Wagoner, and Knyphausen was obliged to bring so many troops into action that the engagement threatened to become general. This Knyphausen did not wish until Cornwallis had gained his desired position, and by repeatedly retreating, after having driven Maxwell over the ford, he succeeded in wasting the morning in skirmishes. Early in the day rumors of Cornwallis' march reached Washington, but nothing of a definite character. Finally, about noon, a dispatch was received through Sullivan, from Lieu.-Col. Ross, dated Great Valley road, 11 A. M.

It gave minute information regarding Cornwallis' movement, and left little doubt as to his intentions. Washington at once decided to cross the Brandywine and crush Knyphausen while Cornwallis was too far removed to render him assistance.

Orders were at once sent to Greene and Sullivan to cross and attack the enemy's left, and Greene, it is said, had gained the west bank of the stream when the dispatch was received from Sullivan stating that a Maj. Spear, of the militia, had just informed him that he had that morning ridden over the road upon which Cornwallis was said to be marching, from Martin's Tavern to Welch's Tavern, and he had seen nothing of the enemy. If this was true and Cornwallis was still with Knyphausen, then Washington was throwing his men against the entire force of the enemy. Greene was at once recalled and scouts sent out for additional information. Before they had reported a man dashed up to where Washington and his staff were stationed and insisted on speaking with Washington. He told him that Cornwallis had turned his flank and was not two miles distant. Washington was incredulous, but the news was almost immediately confirmed.

Sullivan was at once ordered to take his own division together with those of Stirling's and Stevens' and defend the right of the army by taking a position on the high ground to the west of this house. It was half-past two when this was accomplished. Cornwallis from Osborne's hill watched Sullivan forming his men. He had arrived at Sconnettown at a quarter past one and had rested his men for over an hour. Taking a final glance at the Americans and remarking with an oath as he closed his glass, "those rebels form well, he ordered his men to advance. It was a splendid sight as they gathered on the crest of Osborne's hill and swept down its southern slope. Their bright uniforms and flashing arms placed them in strong contrast to the Continental troops that stood on the opposite hill awaiting their attack. Of these no two were dressed alike; the best wore hunting shirts, the others were almost naked. Every variety of arms could be seen in a single company. Their tactics were of the most primitive character. They were unable to "wheel by company or by platoon into line," and to change position on the field they were obliged to make a continuous counter-march; but Lafayette said they were bold and resolute. The first shots were fired by the Americans from an orchard on the Jones' property on the west side of the road leading here at the corner of the street road. It was not until the British reached that road that they returned the fire. Then they sprang upon the bank and at the side fired at the Americans through the fence. Sullivan was attempting to close the distance between his division and had not completed the movement when the British were upon him. His troops were soon thrown into confusion and were swept past this place, passing to the rear of the meeting house. It was then that Lafayette was wounded while endeavoring to rally the troops. A short distance from here another stand was made, but the British had succeeded in separating Sullivan's forces and he was again obliged to fall back. He did so fighting desperately.

He wrote afterwards that for thirty-one minutes the hill was disputed almost muzzle to muzzle, and Conway, who had seen service in Europe, had never before witnessed so close and severe a fire. As Washington heard the sound of battle drawing closer and closer to him, he understood too well what it meant. He ordered Greene to take the reserve and reinforce the right wing, while he, with a guide, mounted on the horse of one of his aids, rode in the direction from which the sound of the firing came. The horse of his guide took all the fences they met with, but the man said, subsequently, that the head of Washington's horse was always at the flank of his own, and the words, "Push on, old man—push on!" were continually ringing in his ears. Washington arrived on the ground as Sullivan was about retreating from his second position. He endeavored to encourage the troops, and sent additional orders back to Greene. With the brigades of Muhlenberg and Weedon, Greene hurried to the scene of conflict. As he approached it he ordered Weedon to take a position across a defile that commanded

the road over which the enemy was advancing. With the remainder of the force he pressed on to hold Cornwallis in check while Sullivan's men could pass to the rear. This he did, and then fell slowly back, followed by the enemy. When the latter reached that part of the road commanded by Weedon, they received a withering fire that threw them into confusion. The position here taken by the Americans was stoutly disputed. The conduct of the brigades of Muhlenberg and Weedon and the regiments of Stevens and Walter Stewart being especially brilliant. Montross, Howe's engineer, says they then received the heaviest fire for the time during the action. Lieut. McMichael, of Walter Stewart's regiment, recorded in his diary that they fought under an incessant fire without giving way on either side. The loss was not as great as at Long Island, nor were they as close as at Princeton, the common distance being fifty yards. There is no positive evidence that the Americans were driven from this last position, and they certainly held it until dark.

When Knyphausen heard that Cornwallis was engaged he attempted to cross at Chadds' Ford and force the American left; but Wayne held him back until the retreat of the right wing had uncovered his flank, when he, too, was obliged to retire, which he did in good order. Night finally ended the battle, and the American army retreated to Chester, from which place, at midnight, Washington informed Congress of the loss of the day. While the Frenchman, De Borre, whose troops were thrown into confusion early in the day, said "It was not his fault if the Americans would run away," there is sufficient evidence to show that they made as good a resistance as was to be expected from men so poorly armed and equipped. After the first onslaught it took Cornwallis about forty minutes to drive Sullivan's disordered troops one mile.

An officer of the British Light Infantry has left the following graphic description of the engagement:

"There was a most infernal fire of cannon and musketry; smoke; incessant shouting: Incline to the right! Incline to the left! Halt! Charge! etc., the balls ploughing up the ground, the trees cracking over one's head, the branches riven by the Artillery, the leaves falling as in autumn by the grape shot."

Sir William Howe, summarizing the opposition he had met with up to that time, said of the Americans:

"They fought the King's army on Long Island; they sustained the attack at Fort Washington; they stood the battle of Brandywine, and our losses on these occasions, though by no means equal to theirs, was not inconsiderable. Howe made no attempt to follow Washington, but remained for nearly a week upon the field, sending detachments on unimportant expeditions. The British historian Steadman, who was an officer under Howe, wrote: 'The victory does not seem to have been improved in the degree which circumstances appear to have admitted.'"

The British loss in killed, wounded and missing is reported to have been about 600; that of the Americans 1000. Several homely incidents have been preserved about the battle that give life to the picture.

When the Americans arrived at this place they took possession of the meeting house as a hospital, and when the Friends gathered here to worship the Sunday before the battle they found it being prepared for the sick of the army. Taking some of the benches from the building, they held their meeting under the surrounding trees, and, when it was over, agreed to meet the next Fifth-day at a wagon shop at Sconnettown. Fifth-day was the day of the battle, and Sconnettown was directly on the line of Cornwallis' march. One of the Friends who attended the meeting recorded that, while it was in progress, some disturbance was discovered about the door, which occasioned some individuals to go out to know the cause, and they not returning, and the uneasiness not subsiding, suspicions arose that something serious was taking place, and the meeting accordingly closed. The excitement was caused by the approach of the British,

who, it was reported, were murdering all whom they met with, both old and young. While the Friends were endeavoring to allay the excitement, the troops could be seen emerging from the woods on the opposite side of the stream, and in a few minutes the fields were covered with armed men. The same chronicler records that he saw Cornwallis, a fine-looking man, who sat very erect upon his horse, and that his scarlet coat, loaded with gold lace, and his epaulets, gave him a brilliant martial appearance. Howe he described as a large, portly man, with coarse features, who appeared to have lost his teeth, as his mouth had fallen in. He rode a large English horse, much reduced in flesh. As the troops advanced our chronicler followed in the wake of the army and saw the doors and shutters of this building torn from the hinges and used as stretchers on which to carry the wounded beneath this roof. In this humane work he assisted, and witnessed here surgical operations that to-day would be considered barbarous.

A woman tells of a scene that occurred at Osborn's house, which was full of fugitives from the neighborhood of Chadds' Ford. Baking was in progress when the battle began, and at every flash of the gun or peal of musketry the women so engaged rushed to the windows and doors to see the effect. Sometimes they were thus interrupted just as they were laying the bottom crust of a pie, and when they returned to their work they were in such a state of excitement that, forgetting the fruit, they placed on the upper crust and thrust the pie into the oven.

An English woman, who resided on the other side of the stream, was a member of the Society of Friends. As Knyphausen was marching towards Chadds' Ford, so anxious was she to prevent bloodshed, that she ran out of the lane leading to her house, and exclaimed: "Oh! dear man, do not go down there; George Washington is on the other side of the stream, and he has all the men in this world with him." "Never mind, madam," replied Knyphausen, "I have all the men in the other world with me!" Just where Knyphausen recruited his troops it is rather difficult to understand.

Another woman, who had been brought from England against her will, and whose services had been sold to pay for her passage, refused to visit the field with her neighbors after the battle, fearing that she might see among the dead some face that she had known in her happy English home.

At the time, the battle was felt to be a humiliating defeat. It opened the way to Philadelphia, and destroyed the hopes that had been raised by the victories of Trenton and Princeton, that the ill-armed American levies were more than a match for the fully equipped and well-disciplined opponents. It was necessary to lay the blame at somebody's door, and Sullivan, it was decided, was responsible for the defeat. Burk, of North Carolina, one of the Congressmen who had witnessed the battle, preferred charges against him. He offered a series of resolutions, declaring that it was the sense of Congress that Sullivan had neglected his duty in not informing himself about the upper fords of the Brandywine; that he had been ordered to do so, and had had ample time; that he forwarded false information to the General that led to the defeat; that he brought his troops into action in a disorder from which they never recovered; and, finally, that he had not sufficient talents for his rank, and Washington was requested to remove him.

But Washington evidently had not lost faith in Sullivan. It was his army that had been outflanked and he made no attempt to place the blame on his subordinate's shoulders. He could ill-afford to spare a general of Sullivan's experience and he asked Congress in the most pressing manner to suspend the order. It was granted, but Chase of Maryland immediately asked that the troops from his State be removed from under Sullivan's command. Read of Delaware moved that the men of his State be inserted with that of Maryland. These were the only States that voted in the affirmative and Congress subsequently rescinded its resolution for an inquiry into Sullivan's conduct. This action was, in the main, just. Sullivan was personally brave. He handled his troops well and had the confidence of his officer but it is impossible to

acquit him of the charge of having failed to inform himself of the country he was in and of the position of the fords to his right. In not doing this he appeared to have lacked the qualities of a true general. It has been generally accepted as a fact that the false information furnished by Major Spear, of the militia, contributed to the defeat of the day, and had it not been for it, Washington's plans to overcome Knyphausen before Cornwallis could aid him, he would have been successful. A careful examination of the evidence leads me to a different conclusion. Washington's order to Greene and Sullivan to cross and attack Knyphausen was given so late in the day that I believe Cornwallis would have gained a position directly in his rear before he could have driven Knyphausen from his ground, and that Washington's defeat, under those circumstances, would have then been even more disastrous than it was.

Who Major Spear of the militia was I am unable to discover. Your vice-president, Dr. Egle (certainly the best authority on the subject of the soldiers of the Revolution furnished by Pennsylvania) cannot place him. General Stryker, of New Jersey, says he was not from his State, and that if Pennsylvania does not want him neither does New Jersey. The information he furnished was false in every particular. He could not have ridden from Martin's Tavern to Welch's Tavern without having seen or heard of the enemy, and had either Washington or Sullivan known that Welch's Tavern was directly in the rear of Knyphausen they would not have credited his story and could hardly have failed to look upon him as an emissary of the enemy.

This, at one time, I believed to be the case, but in consideration I do not think a spy with his life in his hand would have told such a lie, trusting to the ignorance of his hearer not to have it discovered. I believe rather that he was some tavern hero who knew nothing whatever of what he was talking, and simply wished to magnify his importance. The fact is, the battle was lost because the Americans were outnumbered by a better armed, better drilled opponent, who had superior information of the country. Washington's information we know was very imperfect, as is shown by his map of the field, which has been preserved. Howe's movements were directed by his chief of engineers, Montross, who had been in the country for a number of years and whose journal shows that he was well acquainted with the locality of the battle. It may well be asked why a battle was risked under such circumstances. The reason was that the country demanded it. To have allowed the British to take possession of the seat of government without a struggle would have depressed the patriots from one end of the continent to the other. The people were blind to the true condition of affairs. Some idea of the state of feeling can be judged from the letters of John Adams who wrote on August 29: "I am afraid that Howe will run on board his ships and go away plundering to some other place," and four days afterwards, with impatience, he said, "whether Washington will strike or not I cannot say. He is very prudent. By my own inward feelings I judge I should put more to risk if I were in his shoes, but perhaps he is right. Gansevoort has proven that it is possible to hold a post; Herkimer has shown that it is possible to fight Indians, and Stark has proved that it is practicable even to attack lines and posts with militia; I wish that the Continental army would prove that anything can be done. I am weary, I own, with so much insipidity, I am sick of Fabian systems in all quarters. The officers drink 'a long and moderate war,' my toast is 'a short and violent war.'"

In the face of such sentiments the battle of Brandywine was a political necessity. To us the defeat has lost its sting, and it appears now but a temporary reverse in a war which was fought to a glorious conclusion. We can see that the fruits of Howe's victory turned to ashes in his hands, and that in less than a year his troops were withdrawn from Philadelphia, the capture of which had cost the British the surrender of Burgoyne. We can forget the unfortunate mistake of Sullivan in the light of his continued devotion to his country, and when we think of Washington's heroic but vain

endeavors to repel the invaders we see him surrounded by Greene, Stirling, Lafayette, Knox, Nash, Woodford, Muhlenburg, Weedon, Pulaski, Armand, Maxwell, Marshall, Bland, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and Light Horse Harry Lee, inspiring all with a zeal equal to his own.

We of Pennsylvania remember with just pride that on that day her sons fought with a bravery worthy of a higher reward. It was our own Wayne who held Knyphausen at Bay. St. Clair and Cadwalader aided Washington with their advice. Armstrong and Reed guarded the fords below Chadds'. Walter Stewart, under Green, assisted in covering Sullivan's retreat. Chambers, Grier, Bayard and Robinson were among the wounded. Butler was thanked in general orders for his conduct in endeavoring to rally the troops. Frazer and Harper were made prisoners a few days after the fight while reconnoitering the enemy. Endeared as these names are to us by brave deeds, equally dear are the memories of the men who sleep in unmarked graves near this place. They died in defeat, but it was in the same cause as those who fell at Lexington and those whose eyes closed in the victorious trenches of Yorktown.

For over a century these walls, the silent witnesses of their agony, have been the faithful guardians of their fame, directing to this spot the steps of those moved by the never-dying interest attached to scenes of heroic deeds. Long may they stand in their simplicity, weaving with a single thread the memories of the disciples of Penn who followed him to this continent in the cause of religious liberty, and those who died here for the rights of man.

But there is a debt owing to those men who perished here that you, Sons of Revolutionary sires, should claim it as yours to pay. On the old muster rolls that have come down to us, many are returned as killed at the battle of Brandywine. The list is far from complete, but you can gather the precious fragments, and on a stone near by record the names of those who, with their life blood, have made the fields that surround this sanctuary hallowed ground.

Dr. Persifor Frazer said :

The object of the reminiscences which I shall read is to throw a small side light of local color on the historical picture of the battle of Brandywine and the times immediately succeeding it.

Lieut.-Col. Persifor Frazer, of the 5th regiment, Pennsylvania line (afterwards one of the first two brigadier-generals of Pennsylvania militia), lived in Thornbury township, and before the war was manager and part owner of Sarum forge and slitting mill (one of the first of its kind in the United States, and the first in Pennsylvania) which was erected by John Taylor near the site of "Glen Mills," Delaware county. Gen. Frazer, who was on terms of close intimacy with Gen. Anthony Wayne, had received his commission as captain of company A, 4th battalion, Pennsylvania line, commanded by that distinguished soldier, January 5, 1776. He had participated in the expedition to Long Island, and subsequently up the Hudson to Ticonderoga, June 29 to November 18, 1776, and was with Wayne's troops at Chadd's Ford. His Thornbury house was but six miles from the battlefield. The following notes written by his granddaughter, Elizabeth Smith, are from information supplied by his wife, Mary Worrall Taylor Frazer, and their daughter Sarah :

NARRATIVE OF SARAH, OLDEST DAUGHTER OF LIEUT.-COL. FRAZER.

WEST CHESTER, Sept. 11, 1840.

The present writer (who was eight years and eight months old on the day of Brandywine battle) was at school with her brother and sister, both younger than herself, when firing was heard both of musketry and field pieces at about 9 or 10 in the morning. As we returned we met our mother on horseback going over towards the place of action, knowing that her husband, our father, must be in the midst of the affray. She was

riding about all day. We heard musketry, with an occasional discharge of heavy Artillery, through the day, but particularly towards evening. There was a continual discharge of small arms heard at our house.

My father was in the engagement, remaining on the ground till late in the night, when he rode home and returned to the army in the morning. He was taken prisoner, with Maj. John Harper, four days afterwards in Edgemont township, while on a reconnoitering party.

Thomas Cheyney, a good, staunch Whig, but withal a plain, blunt country farmer, when he heard the firing that morning, threw his saddle on his light-footed hackney mare and rode off towards Birmingham without dressing himself at all—had neither coat nor stockings on. He knew the country well and rode about the hills until he saw the main body of the enemy marching up on the west side of the river, when he rode full speed to Gen. Washington and told him that they could not cross until they had passed the forks, by which time Washington could have a party up (200 he said would be sufficient) to step them in the narrow defile they must pass in coming down on this side. The General did not seem to give credence to the information, as his aids had been out and brought no such word: moreover he could not tell whether Cheyney was friend or foe. The dear old Whig's feelings were wrought up to a great pitch, so that he fairly trembled with agitation when he said: "If Anthony Wayne or Pers. Frazer were here you would know whether to believe me or not." And as the people about the General seemed to look rather sneeringly at him, he thought, he clenched his hand and said: "I have this day's work as much at heart as e'er a blood of you." The result of the battle showed how much was lost by not ascertaining that his information was correct.

NARRATIVE OF MARY FRAZER, WIFE OF LIEUT.-COL. FRAZER.

The next day but one after the battle of Brandywine, Friday, a party of riflemen came to our house. There was the baggage of two regiments in the house. There had been a good deal of ammunition and arms which had been removed not long before this time. The riflemen got some refreshment and went away. On Saturday, quite early, your grandfather rode over to the Blue Ball, on the Chester road, two or three miles from home, to join a reconnoitering party upon which he was ordered, and there met Maj. Harper and uncle Jacob Vernon. Maj. Christy had been with us for some time nursing a sprained leg, which rendered him unfit for service.

I had been afraid of the British coming to the house and had sent many things of value to neighbor Hemphies. Your grandfather's papers, £200 in paper money and some silver and other things I had hid among some vines in the garden and in some bushes in the woods. In the morning after he had gone, as I sat carding and spinning wool, we heard wagons coming down the hill. At length, as they approached nearer, Maj. Christy discovered that they were British just in time to give the alarm and to send one of the black boys to Uncle Jacob Vernon's (Cheyney's now) and escape with the children into the woods. I was then in the house alone, except the black girl, who took up two large cheeses and threw them over the fence among some weeds and briers. I sat carding my rolls to pieces, when a British officer, though not the commander of the party, entered and accosted me in broad Scotch with "Where are the damned rebels?" I said to him that I knew of no rebels—there was not, I believed, a *Scotchman* about the place. At this he flew into a great rage and used abusive language. Many of the soldiers were now in the house ransacking all the lower part of it. One had gone into the cellar and brought up a barrel of salt; both armies at this time were much in need of it and it was very scarce and valuable. What they got the soldiers tied up in rags and put in their pockets, and a great deal they gave to their horses. The commander of the party, which consisted of 200 Foot and fifty Horse, now came up. He divided the Horse into two companies, stationing them at a considerable distance from the house, but so as completely to surround it. They were in great fear that the riflemen

who they had heard were in the neighborhood should surprise them. They had also a line of sentinels placed within their line of Horse. The alarm that had been given by the black boy had brought a number of my friends and neighbors to the spot. After these arrangements had been completed Capt. De West, the commander, came into the house just as one of the men was going to strike me. They had got at the liquor and were drunk; the officers were obliged to drive them off with their swords. The Captain told me that he had understood the house was full of arms and ammunition, asking me to open the door leading upstairs. I told him I knew of no ammunition in the house and that I would not open the door; if he wished it opened he might open it himself. He then opened the case of the clock, hoping to find money; he found an old musket with the lock broken off; this he jammed up into the works and broke them to pieces. He then insisted that I should open the stair door, and I persisting in refusing to do so, he was obliged to open it himself.

He then told me to show him everything that belonged to me and that it should not be touched, which I did. Yet he went himself to your grandfather's desk, took his flute and music books, a large French Bible with many other French books, and a silver-handled riding-whip of mine that had belonged to my Grandmother Taylor, saying that he was just wanting a riding-whip. I took it out of his hand and told him that it was an old family piece, that he could take it from me if he chose, that I did not want to part with it; and screwing the handle off, I put it in my pocket and handed him the whip. He looked very queer but did not take it. Now it became a scene of pillage and confusion—they plundered the house; what they could not carry away they destroyed; carried off the clothes. One man put on five shirts. While tearing about upstairs they took a suit of plaid worsted curtains I had that belonged to a field bedstead; this they threw at poor Rachel, saying, "Here, nigger, is a petticoat for you." She, poor creature, being frightened partly to death, thinking she was obliged to put it on, in her efforts got her head through a slit and became completely entangled, to their great amusement. All our horses were taken away. In order to catch a young mare that had not been broke, they turned her into the garden. She ran in among the vines where I had put my papers and I was sure they were gone, but the British did not find them, and when after their departure I went to bring them in I found them strewed about and many yards from the place I had concealed them in. At length, after doing all the mischief they dared and taking everything they could carry, they went away, except a few that stayed for—I forget what. The Captain, as he was going, said: "I had orders to take Mr. Frazer prisoner and burn the house and barn to the ground, but these I give to you." I said I can't, sir, thank you for what is my own, and if such were your orders you would not dare to disobey them. They took a large quantity of liquor that was stored away, some belonging to us and some to Aunt Sally Thompson, who had sent it over here to keep it out of Jem's way. After they had all gone the family returned from their hiding place in the woods, very hungry and there was nothing to give them. There was not a morsel to eat in the house except a piece of meat which had been put over the fire to boil for dinner and a few ears of corn that the children had put in the pot for themselves, and the cheeses that were hid in the garden.

Before Capt. De West left the house he said there were persons employed by his government to offer very high terms to some of the American officers to induce them to join the British army, where they would receive a commission, the past would be overlooked and a reward given beside. That my husband was one of the persons designated, and that if I would use my influence with him, which was doubtless very great, he would probably accept the offer and set forth in strong terms all the advantages and happiness which such a change of position would give to me. I said: "You do not know Col. Frazer or you would not undertake such a thing; nor would he listen to me if I should propose it; but if it were possible to persuade him, and he should consent to

become a traitor to his country, I should never consent to have anything to do with him again."

A few days after the battle of Brandywine Lt.-Col. Frazer and Maj. Harper, being on reconnoitering duty a few miles from home, went into the Blue Ball tavern on the Chester road, where they were joined by Uncle Vernon. They had not been long there when Maj. Harper, looking from the window, saw a number of horsemen coming up the road who, from their uniform, he supposed were part of a company of Virginia Light Horse. They proved to be a considerable body of the British, commanded by Gen. Grant, coming up from the Seven Stars to join Cornwallis, who lay encamped on the South Valley hill. When the mistake was discovered Uncle Vernon jumped out of a window among some bushes and brambles and, I think, got off. The others, in attempting to do so, were fired upon, the house surrounded and they captured, their swords and horses taken from them and themselves compelled to proceed with their captors. Gen. Grant entered into conversation with my grandfather, who was walking near him, and at length asked his name. "Persifer Frazer." "That is a Scotch name," said the General, himself a Scotchman, "and should not be the name of a rebel." "England has called other men rebels besides those who resist her government in America," was the reply. "For that answer," said Grant, "you shall have your horse;" and when it was brought restored his sword also, and they rode along very pleasantly together for the remainder of the journey, which was short. This occurred as they were passing the Goshen Quaker meeting house.

The main army of the British lay upon the back fields of our valley home, near the present railroad station of Glen Loch, and Gen. Washington's headquarters were at Malin's, about two miles below in the valley, where they were preparing to encounter Cornwallis in the morning. That night a very heavy rain fell, and finding his ammunition completely wet, in the morning Gen. Washington, with his army, moved rapidly down the Swede's Ford road, in order to cross the river before Cornwallis should overtake him, who was in hot pursuit. The river was much swollen by the rain of the previous night, and was rising fast when our people crossed. They got over safely just as the advance of the British army came in sight. When these reached the ford the river was impassable.

When Philadelphia was occupied by Gen. Howe the American prisoners of war were taken to the new jail, at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. During the winter the "jail fever" broke out and they were lodged in different places in the city. Lt.-Col. Frazer, with Maj. Harper and Col. Harmon, were taken to the White Swan Tavern, in Third street above Market, and put on parole. Notwithstanding, a guard was placed over them and their chamber and sitting-room locked, and their chamber windows were barred also. On St. Patrick's day the Irish sentinels having drank pretty freely to the honor of their saint, their vigilance departed with their sobriety, and when it became dark the prisoners escaped by climbing over a stone wall at the back of the house and went to Mr. Frazer's, a distant relation of my grandfather, who lived down Front street; and from thence to Mr. Blackstone's, an old family friend, who also lived in Front street, below Pine. After three days of concealment Mr. Blackstone, with great difficulty, procured a boat in which they crossed the Delaware and were safe in Jersey. There was a demand made by Howe that they should be returned, but when the circumstances were known the demand was withdrawn.

Gen. Frazer's wife visited him in prison and carried a letter from him to Gen. Washington, together with specimens of the bread furnished to the American prisoners, through the British lines to her Thornbury home, and thence the same day through a driving storm and over the swollen Schuylkill at Swede's Ford to Washington himself, whom she reached late that night. This exploit, accomplished in a delicate state of health, led ultimately to the resumption of exchanges between the armies, which had

been stopped by the refusal of Lord Howe to accord to Gen. Charles Lee (formerly an officer in the British service, and who was captured December 13, 1776) the privileges of a prisoner of war. He was exchanged in April, 1778, and a general exchange thereupon followed. The autograph reply of Washington to Col. Frazer is in the possession of the speaker.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, published the following resolutions May 30:

WHEREAS, The Continental Congress on the 14th day of June, 1777, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

AND WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America have inaugurated the movement to have the 14th day of June known as Flag Day, and the same forever hereafter observed by the display of the American flag from every home in the land.

Therefore Resolved, That this Board do heartily indorse the said movement, and earnestly express the hope that every member of this Society will display the national flag on said day; and that, with the view of having the day so observed throughout the country, the Secretary be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Governors of the States and Territories, the Superintendents of Public Schools, and the various patriotic organizations in Pennsylvania, the Press Associations, the General Society and State Societies of the Sons of the Revolution, and the members of this Society.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, *Secretary*. JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER, *Chairman*.
Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, 1895

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York.—The Long Island Chapter unveiled, June 10, a bronze tablet to commemorate the line of defense in the battle of Long Island, on August 27, 1776, with simple but impressive ceremonies. The tablet was placed at Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn, on a corner of the Smith, Gray & Co. building. The tablet was designed by the sculptor Kelly, who designed the Trenton Monument. Its general feature is a medallion bearing in relief a spirited representation of a battle scene. There is a field piece in action, just loaded, and being trained on the enemy. In the foreground stands a tall soldier in Continental uniform, rammer in hand, ready to reload as soon as the gun is fired. The captain of the gun is directing a young farmer who, with powder and shot horns slung under his arm, is grasping the trail bar. A mounted officer on a mettlesome horse back of the gun is indicating the objective point in the enemy's line, and in the background is revealed the presence of Infantry, ready for action. Directly below the medallion is the inscription in raised letters "Line of Defense, Battle of Long Island, August 27th, 1776. From the Wallabout to the Gowanus. Erected by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York." The name of Washington, Putnam, Sullivan, Stirling, occupy the upper corner of the tablet, to left of medallion. In the upper right-hand corner is the seal of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In this the design is a Continental soldier

ringing a bell, from which issues a scroll bearing the words, "*Exegi monumentum aere perennius*" (I have reared a monument more lasting than brass). Back of the soldier is another scroll bearing the dates 1776-1883. The border of the seal contains thirteen stars and the words, "Sons of the Revolution." The lower left-hand corner contains a representation of the Society badge, which is an oval medal surmounted by an eagle, and suspended from a ribbon. The design on the medal is a Continental soldier on the march, the date 1776 appearing below him. Nearly surrounding the oval is a serrated border displaying thirteen stars. The members of the association assembled at the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company's Building in Schermerhorn street, and marched in a body down Third to Flatbush avenue to Fulton and Nevins streets. They were led by a fife and drum corps and a Continental guard, carrying a flag similar to that carried by the French officers during the Revolution, alleged to be a counterpart of the original colonial flag carried at Bunker Hill.

Jesse C. Woodhull, on behalf of the committee, made a brief address, telling about the famous battle and how much depended on its outcome. When Mr. Woodhull had finished, his two little girls beautifully dressed and carrying bouquets of yellow and blue blossoms, the colors of the Association, drew the cord and the veil fell from the face of the tablet. The Rev. Dr. Storrs then spoke briefly, after which the Association marched back to the warehouse building and partook of a dinner and listened to a few informal speeches.

The committee in charge of the arrangements was Arthur M. Hatch, George H. Coutts, Norman S. Dike, Frederick A. Guild, John Jay Pierrepont, William R. Thompson and Jesse C. Woodhull.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York, have offered prizes of gold, silver and bronze medals for the three pupils of the high schools of New York State who write the best essays on "The Cause and Results of Burgoyne's Surrender at Saratoga." These essays to contain not less than 1775 nor more than 1896 words, and must be sent to the secretary of the Society, Hotel Waldorf, New York.

The Society also offers to the junior and senior classes in the College of the City of New York a gold medal of a pattern to correspond with the seal of the Society, reduced in size, as a prize for the best original essay on the subject: "The History of the Adoption of the First Constitution of the State of New York, 1777."

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York.—The Buffalo Association (Henry R. Howland, president; T. Guilford Smith, vice-president; Cyrus K. Remington, secretary) issued the following circular:

JUNE 5, 1895.

At a meeting of this Association held this day, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the Continental Congress, on the 14th day of June, 1777, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and

white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

AND WHEREAS, a movement has been inaugurated to have the 14th day of June known as "Flag Day," and the same forever hereafter observed by the display of the American flag from every home in the land; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association heartily indorses the said movement, and earnestly expresses the hope that every member of this Society will display the national flag on said day; and that with the view of having the day so observed in this city and vicinity, the Secretary be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the Mayor of this city, and to the heads of the several departments, the Superintendent of Education and principals of the public schools, the press of the city, the Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic.

CYRUS K. REMINGTON, Secretary.

On Flag Day from almost every flagstaff in Buffalo the Stars and Stripes were flung out to the morning's breeze. The Sons of the Revolution had surely reason to be gratified at the enthusiastic response to their patriotic request.

On June 16 a joint service of patriotic societies of Buffalo was held at St. Paul's Church, the special object being the commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill. There was an address by Bishop Coxe. The Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Loyal Legion and Daughters of the American Revolution participated. The attendance was very large. The church was handsomely decorated with flags. The practice of celebrating this anniversary has been common heretofore in New York, though this is the first time such service had been held in Buffalo. The idea originated with the Sons of the Revolution, who invited the other bodies to join them. It is to be noticed that the Buffalo Association invited the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to join with them in this church service. A short time ago, when the Washington portraits were presented to the Buffalo schools by the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution were cordially invited to be present. It seems probable that these manifestations of courtesy and good sense occurring throughout the country may put an end to the differences which at present set up an artificial barrier between these societies, which have a common work to do.

The Buffalo Association celebrated Bunker Hill Day at Falconwood, being tendered the use of the club through the courtesy of Mr. Nathaniel Rochester. A pleasant feature of the "outing" was the reading of Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem celebrating that anniversary, by Mr. Henry Howland.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in District of Columbia, and the Sons of the American Revolution united in a request through their representatives to the business men of Washington and to citizens generally, as well as to the children of the public schools, to co-operate in the observance of Flag Day, June 14.

The day is the anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes by the Continental Congress, June 14, 1777. A resolution was adopted May

30 last by the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution, indorsing the movement started by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, for the display of the flag on that day.

It is stated that several members of each of the local societies of the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution are working for their amalgamation, and that to this end not a few from each Society are preparing to ask membership in both societies.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts.—Last March the Society sent a request to the City Council of Boston, that the national colors be displayed on June 14 annually, being the anniversary of the adoption of the present Stars and Stripes by the Continental Congress in 1777. This request was indorsed by the city council and the Mayor, and in consequence the colors were displayed on all city flagpoles June 14.

The superintendent of public schools also, upon request from the same Society, issued a circular to the principals of our schools, calling upon them for some formal notice of June 14, and the press of Boston brought the significance of the date to the attention of the citizens of Boston.

Walter Gilman Page, Francis Ellingwood Abbot, Walter Kendall Watkins, were the committee on the part of the Society to see that the flag was not forgotten.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Kentucky, have elected the following officers:

Leslie Coombs, president; J. D. Livingston, vice-president; Wilbur R. Smith, secretary; Louis des Cognets, treasurer; Rev. W. S. Fulton, D. D., chaplain; H. B. McClellan, historian; Lucas Brodhead, registrar. Board of Managers—John T. Shelby, Rev. W. S. Fulton, Maj. H. B. McClellan, Maj. Otis S. Tenny, W. R. Smith, Louis des Cognets, Leslie Combs and J. D. Livingston.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New Hampshire, held a special meeting at the home of Samuel S. Green, in Portsmouth, June 12. Langdon B. Parsons, of Rye, was elected to membership. July 8 is the anniversary of the receiving in Portsmouth of the news of the Declaration of Independence, and the local Society proposes to celebrate that event. Speeches were listened to and a banquet enjoyed.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, recently awarded the prizes \$75 and \$25 which it offered to the students of the University of Pennsylvania for the best essay on "The Coming of the Revolution in Pennsylvania."

THE NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following companions of the Pennsylvania Commandery have been elected members of the General Council: Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, Commodore Edward E. Potter, and Commander Felix McCurley, all U. S. Navy.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

NEW YORK.

** The New York Chapter has accepted an invitation to appoint speakers who will deliver orations on patriotic subjects for October 18 and 19, at the Cotton States and International Exposition, where the organization will hold its annual meeting. The President-General is to select the speakers. All State regents will bring all the local chapters of the States, and advice from different States in the Union show great interest in the meeting to be held in Atlanta.



By the provisions of a bill signed by Gov. Morton, of New York, May 31, he is authorized to file in the office of the Secretary of State the names of four persons who, with Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. A. Howard Townsend, president Colonial Dames of America and regent of Mount Vernon; Mrs. Donald McLean, regent New York City Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Henry B. Plant, of New York, shall constitute a commission to provide for the representation of the State of New York at the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, September 18 to December 31.

It shall be the duty of such commission to encourage and promote a full and complete exhibit of the commercial, industrial, educational and artistic interests of the State, and to provide and maintain during the exposition a building for the official headquarters of the State and for the comfort and convenience of its citizens.

Mrs. Louise M. Gordon, chairman of the Committee on Women's Congresses, is working hard to endeavor to induce all women's organizations to visit the Atlanta Exposition in the autumn.

Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus has received a souvenir spoon from the National Society, voted to her by the Fourth Congress. Until recently, Mrs. Mary A. Washington, of Macon, Ga., and Mrs. Ogden Doremus, of New York, were the only original "Daughters," so called by the Society—"Daughters" whose fathers served in the Revolution. Mrs. Doremus' father, Capt. Hubbard Skidmore, served from the time of the breaking out of the Revolution until the end of the war, standing by his father's cannon at the age of nine to feed it with powder. At the age of thirteen he crossed the enemy's country under cover of the night and delivered important papers to the Colonel at the risk of his life. This boy hero was celebrated during his whole life for pluck, courage and daring.

** The Otsego Chapter held its monthly meeting, May 31, at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Turner, Cooperstown.

** The Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown, observed the 118th anniversary of the adoption of the national flag by the Continental Congress. The members met at the residence of Mrs. Theodore C. Turner, the regent, on the

evening of that day. Members from Fort Plain, Oneonta and Binghamton were present, together with the Sons of the Revolution and husbands and members. Addresses were made by Mrs. Turner, the regent, Andrew Davidson, G. P. Keese and T. C. Turner.

. The Oneida Chapter was entertained, May 29, by William M. White, Esq., at his residence in Utica; and Miss Jane Mead Welch, of Buffalo, read a lecture on "The Plucky Little Colony." Mrs. W. E. Ford presided, and the lecture was under the direction of the Entertainment Committee, which consists of Miss Lynch, Mrs. A. C. Coxe, Mrs. J. F. Maynard, Mrs. Fred. Gilbert, Mrs. I. N. Maynard, Miss Cowles, Miss Wood, Miss Curran and Miss Doolittle. Two years ago Miss Welch delivered her lectures before the University of Oxford, which were heard with the greatest interest. For several successive winters Miss Welch has given a course of lectures in Washington, where she has numbered among her audience Mrs. Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet, besides many others of the most highly cultured people of the capital. She also delivered a lecture before the members of the Smithsonian Institute. Miss Welch has been before the public as a lecturer for ten years, and is associated in the minds of the lecturing public with John Fiske, regular lecturer at the schools.

In her entertaining address, Miss Welch said:

I call New Jersey the plucky little colony, since it made such vigorous resistance to the claims and the tariff policy of New York. The first tariff issue in our country began between New Jersey and New York. The State was first transferred from the Dutch to the English. A charter was granted from the Dutch to the Duke of York of the New Netherlands. The treaty was confirmed in 1667. The Dutch had developed agriculture considerably in New Jersey, but there were few colonies. Before the Duke of York was actually in possession of the land, he executed grants to Carteret and Sir John Barclay of what became New Cesarea, or New Jersey. Both Carteret and Barclay had been together in the Admiralty Board. The right of government went with the grant of land subject to the approval of the King. February 10, 1664, without having seen the country or its people, the owners, Carteret and Barclay, made grants and concessions, by which a governor and councilors were to be elected annually. The General Assembly was established, and it was to meet annually. For each male settler or slave, 160 acres of land were given, provided they had a certain amount of property. Women were to get but seventy-five acres. Of all towns and boroughs, the original owners were to retain one-seventh of the land. Messengers were sent to other States to invite settlers.

The settlement of Elizabeth, Guilford, Milford and New Haven were sketched. Next there was a settlement which is now Newark.

No one could be an officer there who was not a member of the Congregational Church. The Indians were not treated as badly in New Jersey as in some other States. In 1688 a general assembly was called, but legislation was not had till the next session. On the fourth day they adjourned because they could not agree. Seven years elapsed before another meeting was held. Soon there was hostility to the administration of Gov. Carteret, of East Jersey. The opposition was not of much moment till the first quit rents were due. The Dutch then regained possession of the New Netherlands for a period of a little less than a year. Thereafter the English continued in possession till 1776. Carteret owned East Jersey and Barclay West Jersey till the latter sold out to Fenwick and Billings. Here came the first Quaker legislation, for these were Quakers.

Here one, William Penn, interfered and decided how the land was to be divided. The old Governor was returned to East Jersey, and the people were glad to receive him. Then Sir Edward Andros, governor of New York, began to harass the people of East Jersey. On the death of George Carteret, Andros began to press the claims of the Duke of York, well knowing that he had no claims. Carteret, the second governor, denied these claims *in toto*. Andros captured Carteret and had him taken to New York and put in prison for refusing to turn over his authority. The case was tried, but the jury found Carteret not guilty two or three times, although Andros refused to receive it. The people of East Jersey addressed the powerful government of New York most defiantly. In 1681 the Duke of York disavowed the claims of Andros. Sir George Carteret died, leaving his property to his widow, Lady Elizabeth. East Jersey was sold at auction for £3400 to William Penn and eleven associates. At that time East Jersey had a population of 5000, composed chiefly of farmers.

Another peculiarity of the people was their way of talking back. They protested against the custom duty of 5 per cent. on goods landed in New Jersey, as it interfered with planting, and asked: "Can there be a custom before there is a trade?"

The population of West Jersey was next considered:

In 1675 the beginning of the settlement was made by Sir John Fenwick and others. March 3, 1677, was the first bit of Quaker legislation. A code of laws was drawn, presumably by William Penn. It lodged all power in the hands of commissioners to be appointed by land-owners. Burlington was made the chief town of West Jersey. The important thing in bringing the provinces together was the laying out of roads.

. The Oneida Chapter, Utica, held its second annual meeting in the Georgia Porter Memorial, June 10. The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. W. E. Ford; vice-regent, Mrs. C. G. Crittenden; secretary, Miss Sarah Wood; treasurer, Miss Gertrude Curran; historian, Miss Helen Millar; registrar, Mrs. J. R. Swan.

Mrs. C. G. Crittenden read an interesting and instructive paper on "The Ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the State of New York." Miss Caroline Gridley read a well-written poem on the "Boston Tea Party." A letter was read from Miss Forsythe, New York State regent, and there was also read a message of greeting and congratulation from Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter.

Reports from retiring officers were presented as follows: Of the treasurer, Miss Gridley; of the secretary, Miss Cox; of the registrar, Mrs. Geo. D. Dimon. Mrs. Dimon's report showed that at the first annual meeting the Chapter had forty-six members, and that during the year there have been added fifty-two. Reference is made to the death of Margaret Davidson Miller, one of the fourteen charter members, and her services for the Chapter are spoken of in terms of high appreciation.

. The Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, held its monthly meeting, June 6, at the residence of Mrs. Henry Snyder, Ponckhockle. A paper on "The Causes of the Civil War," showing much research, was read by its author, Miss Katharine A. Young, who was warmly complimented upon her excellent work. Miss Avery, of Poughkeepsie, addressed the meeting concerning the monument which it is proposed to erect in her city in commemora-

tion of the adoption of the Federal constitution by the State of New York, which event occurred in Poughkeepsie on July 26, 1788.

The Chapter decorated the graves of the Revolutionary patriots on Memorial Day. Members of the Chapter met at the First Reformed Church on that day at 9.30 o'clock in the morning, and strewed the flowers, which had been sent to the residence of Mrs. O. F. Winne.

* * The Mohegan Chapter held its first anniversary, May 27, at the home of Mrs. Ralph Brandeth, corresponding secretary, in Sing Sing. The address of welcome was delivered, by Miss Clara Cornelia Fuller, principal of Ossining Seminary; Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York Chapter, responded.

Rev. G. W. Ferguson, chaplain, conducted the religious part of the exercises. Mrs. Nettie Lounsberry Miller, of Sing Sing, gave a sketch of "Washington's Life in Westchester County," and Mrs. Jenvier Le Duc, second vice-regent of the New York Chapter, told the story of "The Manors of Westchester County." Mrs. Le Duc told new and interesting stories of Morrisania, Scarsdale, Phillipsburg, Westchester and Van Cortlandt. There was the moral in the sketch of Van Cortlandt, of Van Cortlandt, "Preserve your tongue from evil and your lips that they speak no guile of your neighbors," was a good injunction to bear in mind in their neighborhood.

The Van Cortlandts were a numerous family, and the marriages and intermarriages that took place made the name a family one in so many homes that free speaking regarding one's neighbors became a dangerous practice.

The manor-house, enlarged, is one of the few old buildings left, and from the days of Stephanus, who erected it in 1699, it has been in the possession of one of the family. It was built of reddish freestone, with walls nearly three feet thick. The roof is low-pitched, in the Dutch style. There are dormer windows, and a long, modern piazza now runs along the front over the high basement. Two of the original T-shaped openings for defense have been left open, as an interesting memento.

One of the interesting characters of whom Mrs. Le Duc told was young Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, who was born in 1670. The boy developed much strength of character and a dislike to his tutor early in life. The tutor was a Quaker, who thought he had a mission to go to the Indians. Young Lewis thought so, too, and the tutor, walking in the garden one day, was surprised to hear his name called. He answered, "Here am I, Lord." "Go preach my Gospel to the Mohawks," said the voice from the treetops. The tutor, in delight, was preparing to go on his mission, when young Lewis was suspected, and, the punishments in those days being laid on with a firm, unsparing hand, the boy concluded to run away. He returned years later, like the prodigal, to settle down and become a respectable ancestor to the people of to-day.

These were a few of the things Mrs. Le Duc told her fellow Daughters, who voted the paper one of the most interesting in their annals.

At the close of the meeting, there was presented to Mrs. Anne Van

Rensselaer Wells, regent of Mohegan Chapter, a beautiful gold medal of the Mary Washington Society, of which they made her a member. A tea was enjoyed at the home of Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, daughter of Mrs. Wells.

. The Albany Chapter.—The last meeting of the session of the Mohawk Chapter was held, June 5, at the residence of Mrs. Doane. It was decided to offer two prizes to the girls of the High Schools in Albany and Rensselaer counties for the best and second best examination, to be arranged by the regents next January, on questions in American history, with special reference to the period of American Revolution.

. The Buffalo Chapter, by special request of the Sons of the Revolution, assembled in the parish house of St. Paul's, Buffalo, Sunday, P. M., June 16, and from there marched in procession to St. Paul's where a service in commemoration of Bunker Hill and its heroes was celebrated.

The altar was decorated with the national flag and flowers and the chancel desk and pulpit were draped with the stars and stripes. The full vested choir of St. Paul's sang a special musical programme and Right Rev. Bishop Coxe delivered an address which was patriotic, inspiring and eloquently honorable to the ancestors of those to whom he addressed. He commended to them the study of the life and maxims of Washington, saying that his was a life like that of Alfred the Great, which would shine all the brighter a thousand years hence.

TENNESSEE.

. The Bonnie Kate Chapter held a meeting at the residence of the regent, Miss Temple, Knoxville, May 29. The parlors were profusely decorated with roses and magnolias. The attendance was large.

The regents all over the State have been appointed by the State commissioners of the Atlanta Exposition as chairmen of the committee to procure relics from the territories of the chapters for the exposition. Miss Temple appointed as her committee Mrs. Dr. Rhea, Mrs. Judge Sneed, Mrs. Charlton Brooke, Mrs. Tipton, Mrs. Frazee, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Cinnie Boyd. This committee will collect an exhibit for the Atlanta Exposition. The ladies are very enthusiastic over the prospects of a fine collection of old things. Mrs. Finegan and Miss Mary Henderson were appointed to investigate the feasibility of bringing the remains of Bonnie Kate from near Tuskegee, Ala., to this city, and placing them beside her illustrious husband, John Sevier. In case they found it possible, the following were added as a Ways and Means Committee: Mrs. A. J. Albers, Mrs. John M. Allen, Mrs. John Williams, Miss Pauline Woodruff and Miss Ella Williams.

The advisability of adding a new commemoration day individual to the Chapter was discussed.

The seventh of October is already on their calendar to celebrate the gathering of the forces before King's Mountain, and it was decided to set a day in May or June, but the exact date was not selected.

The programme for the Daughters of the American Revolution celebration in Atlanta, during the exposition, which has been formulated by the State regent, was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Lockett.

The fifth of October was decided upon as Tennessee day. A chorus of 12,000 children's voices will be a feature of the day. They will sing patriotic songs. On Sabbath an appropriate sermon will be delivered in one of the churches by a descendant of one of the heroes of King's Mountain.

On the seventh of October the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution will unite with the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution in celebrating the battle of King's Mountain.

On the nineteenth of October, the National Daughters of the American Revolution will unite in celebrating the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown.

A Committee on Programme for next year, consisting of Mrs. Frazee, Mrs. Tyson, Mrs. Bayless and Miss Young was appointed.

VERMONT.

* * The Daughters of the American Revolution, in Vermont, presented to Mrs. Anson Buck and Mrs. Edward Buck, of Arlington, handsome souvenir gold spoons. These two venerable ladies are two of the surviving daughters of soldiers of the Revolution. They are daughters of Dr. Simon Littlefield, who enlisted in the Revolutionary army while yet in his teens and served during the war. At its close he returned to Arlington, studied for a physician and finally began practice in the town, where for a number of years he followed the profession, becoming one of the first presidents of the Bennington County Medical Society, through Mrs. Jesse Burdett, regent of Vermont, in behalf of the National Society.

The *Free Press*, Burlington, Vt., June 1, says:

The item going the rounds to the effect that there are only seven daughters of Revolutionary soldiers in the United States, has resulted in the development of the fact that Vermont has at least five daughters of the Revolution of the first generation. The two venerable ladies of Bennington included in the current item are two sisters who married brothers named Buck.

The *St. Albans Messenger* discovered a third in the person of Mrs. E. P. Jones of Georgia, who in spite of her ninety-three years, is blessed with undiminished intellect and general good health.

The *Woodstock Standard* now comes to the front with two additional daughters of the Revolution. The first mentioned is Mrs. Sarepta Cowen, of Quechee, who is seventy-four years of age, and who has two brothers, Charles R. Whitman, of Quechee, aged eighty-one and William Whitman, of Brattleboro, aged nearly seventy-nine.

Mrs. Betsey H. Pelton, of Woodstock, who will be ninety years old June 7, is another, her father, John M. Call, having served five years in the war of the Revolution, and two years afterward in the standing army. He was born in the year 1761, and enlisted, probably from New Hampshire, in 1777. During his military services Mr. Call had acquaintance with Gen. Washington. He was seriously wounded in the leg, but the particulars thereof have been lost. His parents—James and Rebecca (Mastus) Call—moved from New Hampshire to Woodstock in 1783. In 1786 he was married to Miss Betsey Harwood, daughter of James Harwood, who was one of the first ten

families to settle in Woodstock. John M. Call died January 25, 1814, his widow surviving until 1832. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom lived to years of maturity.

* * The Brownson Chapter will erect a stone to the memory of Mary Brownson, the first wife of Ethan Allen. About a mile north of Bennington in a pleasant location, is a spot where stood the house in which Ethan Allen resided while a citizen of the town. Near by is a well that he dug and bricked up, and which is yet in condition to use.

RHODE ISLAND.

* * The Bristol Chapter held its regular monthly meeting June 10, Miss Harriet Luther read a paper on the "Life and Services of John Coggeshall," the first president of the colony of Rhode Island, and will made by John Coggeshall dated April 16, 1645.

* * The Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, made an excursion June 10 to Scituate in tally-ho coaches, to visit an historic house built by Deputy-Governor William West, and now occupied by Richard Atwood. The party arrived at Scituate about 1 o'clock, and after luncheon the business meeting was held, Mrs. Albert G. Durfee acting as chairman.

The roll was called by Miss Mary A. Greene, Rhode Island State regent, who afterwards brought forward the subject of a Gaspee Chapter prize for the Woman's College connected with Brown University, and upon a motion introduced by Miss Greene, it was voted that it was the sense of the meeting that the Chapter offer a prize of \$40, to be known as the Gaspee Chapter. Daughters of the American Revolution prize, to be paid annually to that student in the graduating class of the Woman's College, connected with Brown University, who shall present the best essay upon some topic in American history, and as the requisite number of members signified their approval it was decided that this action should be announced to the president of Brown University, but that action upon the recommendations of the Executive Committee be deferred as to the raising of the fund and the appointment of a committee of arrangements until the October meeting.

Mrs. Durfee then called upon Mrs. Richard J. Barker, the historian of the Chapter, for an original paper prepared for this occasion. As an opening Mrs. Barker said: "Now and then we find a century dominated by patriotic fervor. Stephen Hopkins and William West lived in such a century." The Historian drew conclusions between the past and the present, showing that love of patriotism had drawn Gaspee Chapter to Scituate to pay homage to the memories and services of Stephen Hopkins and of William West. A few statistics were given set forth as follows:

The exact number of acres included in the Hopkins estate at Scituate at the time when it passed out of the hands of the Hopkins family in 1742, when it was sold by Stephen Hopkins, is uncertain. Up to about 1738 we may trace Stephen Hopkins' estate as follows: Seventy acres received from his father by deed at his marriage in 1726; ninety acres received from his grandfather about 1726; the entire Scituate farm of his father by deed before 1728. The land remained in Stephen Hopkins' possession until 1742. Between 1742 and 1744, it was gradually disposed of, John Hulet becoming the pur-

chaser in 1744 of the portion near the eastern border of the estate known as the "Oyster Shell Plain" now known as the West Farm. This land passed into the hands of William West, and in 1775 he erected the present West House.

The services of William West were then outlined. With other facts were noted the following :

In 1775 he was in the service of the State against the British at Newport. He was made colonel some time before December 19, 1775, and general before February 23, 1776. He was deputy from Scituate in the General Assembly in 1776, and in December of the same year he was in command of a Rhode Island regiment near Newport and at Bristol. He was a member of a committee of the town of Scituate in 1777, who drafted instructions to the deputies of that town, and in 1780 he was chosen deputy-governor, serving one year. William Greene being governor.

In the course of the paper Ezekiel Cornell of Scituate was mentioned as lieutenant-colonel, colonel, general and member of Congress.

After the historical address the party were shown over the West House, and after passing a delightful afternoon returned home, reaching Providence in the evening. The arrangements for the day were under the supervision of Mrs. Albert G. Durfee, the first regent of Gaspee Chapter, who was succeeded two years ago by Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard, the present regent.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which is to be conducted under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was incorporated in May with the following officers: President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Concord, Mass. ("Margaret Sidney," the author of "Five Little Peppers," etc.); vice-presidents, Mrs. John W. Foster, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Henry F. Blount, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Amelia S. Knight, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. James Lyons, Richmond, Va.; and Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, Washington, D. C.; registrar, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, Washington, D. C.; chaplain, Mrs. Tennis S. Hamlin, Washington, D. C. The headquarters of the Society is to be in Washington, but it will have branches throughout the country.

CONNECTICUT.

. The second State Convention was held June 6, at the Pequot House in New London. Representatives from nearly all the chapters in the State were present and the day was a delightful one. Almost nothing in the way of a business meeting was done, only a few committees holding brief sessions. The rest of the time was given over to a social gathering. Lunch was served at 1 o'clock in the dining-room of the Pequot, covers being laid for over 350 guests. At each plate was a dainty souvenir of the day, given by the Lucretia Shaw Chapter of New London, the entertainers. It was in the form of a booklet, and contained cuts of Lucretia Shaw, the Nathan Hale School-house, an old mill of Revolutionary times, which is still standing and in daily use, and a representation of the Nathan Hale portrait. After the luncheon a brief but interesting programme was carried out in the parlors of the hotel. The rooms were done up in flags and tri-color bunt-

ing and the platform upon which the speakers stood was also prettily decorated. The regent of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Mrs. Chew, presided, the State regent, Miss Susan Clarke, of Middletown, occupying the seat of honor. Mrs. Dana read a delightful poem by Mrs. Mary Bolles Branch, and Miss Catharine Holloway read an original paper on New London's patriot, Nathan Hale. Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim made remarks of a patriotic nature, and an informal talk was had on a State flag, advocated by Mrs. Slocum, of Groton, who read a paper about the proposed new flag for Connecticut.

. The Ruth Wyllys Chapter gave a reception, May 29, at the Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, in honor of Miss Susan C. Clarke, of Middletown, the new State regent. It was largely attended by representative Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and invited guests.

Miss Clarke, Mrs. E. Rodgers Smith, Mrs. O. V. Coffin, Mrs. J. M. Holcombe, and Miss Antoinette R. Phelps received in the picture gallery Gen. J. R. Hawley and Mrs. Hawley, Jonathan Trumbull, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mayor Brainard and the Advisory Board of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, the Rev. Francis Goodwin, the Rev. G. L. Walker, J. G. Woodward, J. M. Holcombe, C. E. Gross. Gov. Coffin expected to be present, but was unavoidably detained at the Capitol.

A very pleasant and social feature of the occasion was the Reception Committee of the fourteen ladies, who presented all the guests to the receiving party. They were Mrs. W. H. Palmer, chairman; Mrs. G. L. Walker, Mrs. M. G. Bulkeley, Mrs. J. C. Day, Mrs. A. H. Pitkin, Mrs. W. C. Skinner, Mrs. C. E. Gross, Miss M. Catlin Spencer, Miss C. A. Jewell, Miss C. D. Bissell, Miss J. B. Burbank, Miss M. K. Talcott, Miss E. Ellsworth, Miss M. Francis.

In the art gallery were the tea tables, presided over by Mrs. Francis Goodwin, Mrs. Charles F. Johnson, Miss M. F. Collins and Mrs. G. L. Walker. In the Historical Society rooms were Miss Lizzie Beach, Miss Alice Goodwin, Miss Mary Shipmann and Miss Helen Sperry, serving frappé and lemonade. The decorations were very effective and Emmons' Orchestra discoursed music and patriotic airs for the enjoyment of the guests.

The Chapter regents present from out of town were Mrs. Litchfield, of Willimantic; Mrs. Bell, of Windsor; Miss Norton, of Berlin; Mrs. A. Willard Case, of South Manchester; Mrs. Davis, of Meriden; Mrs. Kellogg, of Waterbury; Mrs. Wheeler, of Mystic; Mrs. Phillips, of Derby; Miss Gelneau, of Norwich; Mrs. Muzzy, of Bristol; Mrs. Glover, of Fairfield.

. The Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill at Putnam Park, Hartford, on June 17, and had as guests the members of Roger Sherman Chapter of New Milford, and the State regent, Miss Clark, of Middletown, and Mrs. O. V. Coffin.

. The Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter held a meeting June 14, Flag Day, at the Connecticut Home, Woodmont. The members went in a special

car, leaving New Haven at 3.30 o'clock. A committee was appointed to act with the State commission for arrangements in reference to the Atlanta Exposition. Mrs. Henry Champion read a paper on the "American Flag from the time of the Revolution up to the year 1850." Mrs. E. A. Jenkins gave the history of the flag from 1850 to the present date, and Mrs. S. A. Galpin read a paper on "Military and Naval Flags."

. The Esther Stanley Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. Charles J. Parker, Hartford, May 29, and proceeded thence to Fairview Cemetery, where the graves of fifteen of the heroes of the Revolution were strewn with flowers and decorated with the Stars and Stripes. The graves are all in the old part of the cemetery. The exercises were simple and impressive. The following is a list of those whose graves were decorated: Col. Gad Stanley, Seth Judd, Deacon Elijah Hart, Col. Isaac Lee, Ladwick Hotchkiss, Elnathan Smith, Noah Stanley, John Andrews, James Francis, John Judd, Capt. Jonathan Lewis, Joseph Andrews, Isaac Andrews, Elijah Francis and John Langdon. It is the intention of the Society to hold similar exercises in each year on the day previous to Memorial Day, so as not to conflict with the G. A. R.

. The Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain, held a reception at the residence of Mrs. John B. Talcott, June 4, to which the gentlemen were invited. The occasion was made particularly interesting by the appearance of the ladies in the costumes of "ye olden time" and the exhibition of a large collection of relics of Revolutionary days. The literary feature of the evening was a paper by Mrs. Charles J. Parker on "New Britain in the Revolution."

. The Willimantic Chapter met, May 6, at Mrs. A. C. Everest's, with an unusually large attendance. Interesting historical questions were discussed and a poem was read by Mrs. Everest. The next meeting was with Mrs. J. A. McDonald. A number of Daughters paid a visit to the New London Daughters, June 6, and enjoyed a dinner at the Pequot. They were joined at the station by Daughters from Hartford and Middletown.

. The Ruth Hart Chapter held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. James P. Platt, Meriden, May 14; the regent, Mrs. Davis, in the chair. The Secretary not being present Mrs. A. M. Lewis, of Plantsville, was chosen secretary *pro tem*. Thirty-seven members were present. The June meeting will be held with Mrs. Bauer, in Kensington, the home of Ruth Hart. The long-disputed matter between the H-a-r-t and H-e-a-r-t factions, it was hoped, was settled by an overwhelming vote of 28 to 8. The question was upon the refusal of the Recording Secretary to enter upon the records of the Society a resolution correcting the spelling of the Chapter's name from H-e-a-r-t to H-a-r-t. But subsequently Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of the national body, ruled in favor of "Heart," and now Miss Susan C. Clarke, of Middletown, the State regent, not only supports that spelling, but advises a new Chapter. The "H-e's," as they call themselves, prefer to remain the original Chapter, and the "H-a's" don't see why they are

not entitled to the ground. Some members of the Chapter went to South-ington, May 26, and after being addressed by E. M. Warren on "Revolutionary Heroes" decorated the graves of sixty Revolutionary heroes in the grave yard.

. The Ruth Hart Chapter held a meeting at Mrs. C. L. Upham's, Meriden, June 11. It was the largest ever held, there being forty-nine out of the fifty-eight members present. It was a lengthy session, and the time was taken up in discussing the name question, and the legality of the revision of the by-laws.

In regard to the revision of the by laws, those who supported the measure have no less an authority than Thomas B. Reed in saying that the revision was perfectly legal.

The Chapter received and accepted invitations from Mrs. W. H. Catlin to visit her at Katlyn Cottage, at Percival Park, and of Mrs. Bauer, of Berlin, to visit the old Hart homestead. There was no date set for the visit to Katlyn Cottage, but the ladies were given permission to "bring along your husbands." The visit to the Hart homestead was set for June 19.

. The Ansonia Chapter observed Memorial Day by the decoration of the graves of the three Revolutionary soldiers in the Elm Street Cemetery, and also that of Elizabeth Clarke Hull, for whom the Ansonia Chapter is named. A delegation of three, appointed at the last meeting, attended to the loving duty. On each grave a small national flag, on the staff of which were tied the colors of the Daughters, blue and white, and a handsome wreath of laurel, was laid reverently on the mound. The grave of Elizabeth Clarke Hull was similarly marked, and besides the laurel wreath a handsome bouquet of flowers was placed thereon. The names of the Revolutionary soldiers are: Abijah Beardsley, William Clark Whitney and John Beers.

. The Bridgeport Chapter was assisted by the local Sons of the American Revolution Chapter in decorating the graves of the soldiers of the Revolution and the War of 1812, at Bridgeport and Stratford, on Memorial Day. Sixty-five decorations of cut flowers were prepared by the Daughters, under the inspiration and direction of the regent of the Mary Silliman Chapter, Mrs. Torrey, and they were all used.

As a result of recent examinations of the records, as to eligibility for memberships in the societies of Sons and Daughters, many new names have been added to the list heretofore decorated, both in Bridgeport and Stratford, and another year it will be still further increased.

. The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter.—The memorial to the General Assembly by the Groton and Stonington Chapters upon the adoption of a State flag has precipitated a good deal of excitement in the State. A local paper says:

It makes no great difference whether the flag is white, red or blue, while it always carries the emblematic grape vines on it and the honored motto. There would never be any doubt as to what State it belonged to. Those grape vines belongs to no one else.

But if the Legislature in the closing hours of a long and busy session should determine that a distinct and unchangeable flag in color, shape and design should be adopted it should not above all things wander off after strange gods.

Pennsylvania and Philadelphia recently passed safely through this fever, so Connecticut may take courage. A communication from Merriam Post, G. A. R., Meriden, was presented June 6 to the Connecticut Legislature, protesting against the adoption of the designs for a State flag recently offered by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter. The communication urged the adoption, as a State standard, of the blue flag bearing the seal of the State, carried by the Connecticut regiments during the civil war. The communication was referred to the Special Committee on the Adoption of a State Flag.

Most people have supposed that Connecticut has had, ever since the early days, a flag of her own; but the Groton Chapter has discovered that this is not so. The Chapter had found occasion, several months ago, for a State flag, for certain decorative purposes of its own, and to the surprise of the members, it was learned upon inquiry that there is no duly authorized State standard. The memorial proceeded to relate that a searching investigation had revealed the fact that none of the State flags borne by Connecticut troops in any battle, from colonial days down to the present time, was ever adopted by the General Assembly. To remedy this defect the Groton and Stonington ladies urged the adoption of a State flag, and submitted two designs, of their own evolution. One is similar to the old, familiar, and long-accepted State flag with the three grape-vines, and the old motto, selected in the early days—"*Qui transtulit sustinet*." This old design, practically identical, motto and all, with the State seal, and the flag on the Capitol, and for over a century borne in flaming gold on the big silk standard of the old "Governor's Foot Guard," is but slightly changed, in the "design" referred to—the main difference being the picture of a national flag partly hidden by the shield. In this design the national colors are on the left of the State seal, and the cereals on the right are in light green. The other "design" is radically different, and looks at first sight like some royal coat of arms; the quartered escutcheon, showing the heraldic seal of Gen. Washington, the State seal, in two quarterings, and the United States seal of the old Confederation.

Both the designs have white fields, and the ground upon which are the grape-vines is white in both cases, while the ribbons bearing the State's motto are blue.

*** The Derby Chapter took part in Memorial Day ceremonies and went at an early hour in the day to the old "Up-town" cemetery, and marked the graves of those men known to have fought in the war of the Revolution, with a guidon made of blue and white bunting—Washington's colors—and also decorated them with flowers.

The last resting place of Sarah Riggs Humphreys, known in local history as "Lady Humphreys," and whose honored name the Derby Chapter bears, was also marked with a blue and white pennant, while some

of those who hold her in reverent memory placed blossoming tributes beneath it.

The names of those recorded in that old burying place who helped to secure our country's freedom are: Col. David Holbrook, Maj. Elisha Humphreys, Maj. Nathan Smith, Capt. Thomas Horsey, Capt. Reuben Tucker, Samuel Sherwood.

*** The Gen. Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, has for some time been endeavoring to secure a fund for the perpetual care of the old cemeteries where the Revolutionary soldiers are buried. It has been successful, provided that an incorporated body be formed. The Chapter has appointed C. E. Jackson, a member of the Society of Cincinnati, and Judge D. Ward Northrop, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, a committee to appear before the General Assembly soon and ask for the passage of an act of incorporation.

*** The Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor, met in Ludlow Hall, June 15. A paper was read by F. W. Harriman. All the ladies of Windsor, Windsor Locks, Poquonock and Rainbow, whose ancestors served in the Revolutionary War, were cordially invited to attend this meeting and become members of the Chapter.

*** The Mary Silliman Chapter held a meeting, June 17, at their rooms in the Historical building, Bridgeport. This being the last meeting, and falling on the 120th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, it was decided to make the meeting more elaborate than usual and extend invitations to their sister organizations, to which responded delegates from New Haven, Derby, Fairfield and Southport. A very elaborate literary and musical programme was given. The meeting was honored by the presence of Miss Mallett, of Washington, D. C., who was formerly of Bridgeport, but who is now registrar in the National Society. Miss Mallett spoke on the formation of a Society for the Children of the Daughters of the American Revolution which is being formed throughout the country.

Mrs. Rufus Bunnell, of Stratford, proved to be a very interesting speaker, her subject being "The Battle of Lexington," which was illustrated by several paintings.

Miss Bessie Hanover, historian of the local chapter, read Daniel Webster's speech, delivered at the completion of the monument commemorative of the battle of Bunker Hill, in 1825.

*** The Fanny Ledyard Chapter, of Mystic, on June 17, unveiled a tablet to the memory of Mrs. Frances Ledyard Peters, erected by the Chapter, in the graveyard attached to the First Presbyterian Church, in Southold, L. I., June 17. Mrs. Peters was the heroine of Fort Griswold, Conn., where her uncle, Col. William Ledyard, and his comrades in arms were massacred during the Revolutionary War.

The tablet, of Groton granite and weighing about three-quarters of a ton, is suitably inscribed. It was unveiled by Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, the regent of the Chapter, in the presence of the members, who came in a body

from Mystic, and many others. The Rev. J. R. Danforth, of Mystic, formally presented the tablet to the village, and it was accepted on behalf of Southold by the Rev. Dr. Whittaker, pastor of the church.

The ceremonies were concluded with the singing of stanzas composed by Mrs. Hortense Fish. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. James B. Freeman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

** Berks County Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Illig, Reading, May 23. Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout presided. The resignation of Mrs. W. Murray Weidman, regent and organizer of the Chapter, was accepted, and Mrs. Anna H. Nicolls was chosen to succeed her. Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim gave an interesting talk on "Revolution Memories and the Societies Perpetrating Them." She suggested the organization in Berks county of the second Chapter of the Society for the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout was chosen president of this branch and started with nine members. A few weeks previous the first society of children was slated with twenty-one names. All children from infancy to the age of eighteen years for girls and twenty-one for boys are eligible, provided they descend in a direct line from patriotic ancestors who helped to plant or to perpetuate this country in the colonies or in the Revolutionary War. A meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Ermentrout June 1.

A portrait in oil of Dr. Bodo Otto, of Reading, who served with distinction in the War of the Revolution, has been painted for Henry M. Otto, of Reading. It is to be presented to the Valley Forge Memorial Association and placed on the walls of the old Washington headquarters among the other interesting and valuable relics of that period. Mr. Otto is a grandson of Dr. John A. Otto, a son of the subject of the portrait. The presentation will be made on June 19, when the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Memorial Association will be in session at Valley Forge. Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, regent of the Association, has addressed a letter to Mr. Otto, thanking him for the interest he has manifested in the matter and assuring him of the appreciation of the Association.

Dr. Bodo Otto was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, 1709, and came to Pennsylvania in 1755, and after residing in Philadelphia removed to Reading in 1773. As an evidence of the influence of Dr. Otto among his fellow countrymen, with whom he had resided but three years, he was in 1776 chosen one of the delegates to represent Berks county in the Provincial Conference which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1776. As a further evidence of his patriotic devotion to the interests of his adopted country, early in the progress of the Revolution, he offered his services as a surgeon in the American army and they were gratefully accepted. During the gloomiest period of that prolonged war for liberty and independence, while the army of General Washington was encamped at Valley Forge, Dr. Otto, assisted by his two sons, Drs. John A. and Bodo Otto, Jr., were surgeons in charge of the camp hospital. He endured the same privations during the memorable winter of 1777-78 while devoting himself to the welfare of the sick and wounded.

At the close of the Revolutionary War Dr. Otto returned to Reading, resumed the practice of his profession, and took a prominent part in the administration of local affairs. He died June 13, 1787, and the remains are interred in the old Trinity churchyard.

The following certificate, dated January 26, 1782, is from Dr. John Cochran, who was director of the military hospitals during the Revolution :

This is to certify that Dr. Bodo Otto served in the capacity of senior surgeon in the hospitals of the United States in the year 1776, and when the new arrangement in April, 1777, took place he was continued in that station until the subsequent arrangement of September, 1780, when he was appointed hospital physician and surgeon, in which capacity he officiated until a reduction of a number of the officers of said department, in January, 1782, was made. During the whole of the time he acted in the above stations he discharged his duty with great faithfulness, care and attention. The humanity for which he was distinguished towards the brave American soldiery claims the thanks of every lover of his country, and the success attending his practice will be a sufficient recommendation of his abilities in his profession.

. The Washington Chapter held an interesting reunion in the Seminary Hall, Washington, June 5. Mrs. Hogg, State regent, and others were present from Pittsburgh. Miss Helen Hazlett, as regent, presided, and addresses were made by Miss Kate C. McNight and Miss Julia Harding, of Pittsburgh.

. The Yorktown Chapter, at a regular business meeting, held at the home of Mrs. H. A. Ebert, York, May 13, the following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the people of York who made our recent entertainment in behalf of the Hartley memorial a decided success ; and that we are under special obligations to the daily papers of York, morning and evening, for the timely and kindly aid rendered us in the most effectual manner.

Resolved, That our special thanks are due Mr. A. B. Farquhar and Mr. Walter Myers for their very material and encouraging contribution ; these public-spirited gentlemen having kindly tendered to the Society from their private purses the entire cost of the Out-Door Club on this patriotic occasion.

. The Pittsburgh Chapter held a meeting May 18. Details were planned for the annual meeting, which was held June 11, at "Guyasuta," the home of Miss Mary O'Hara Darlington. All business was tabooed and a purely social time indulged in. One paper was read, that treating of Guyasuta, the old Indian chief, after whom the home of the Darlingtons took its name. This paper was presented by Miss Darlington, the historian of the Chapter. The guests assembled at about 2 o'clock and remained until evening. The latest project of the Daughters, now that the portrait of Mrs. Caroline Harrison has been finished and hung in the Executive Mansion, is to raise funds for the erection of a colonial hall. This project was discussed at the May 18 meeting. The building will be located in Washington, D. C. The local Chapter has received an invitation to participate in the congress of the Daughters to be held in Atlanta next October. The Daughters have been expending much energy and money of late on the work of the old block house, and now have a keeper there that each day receives and shows about the place a number of interested visitors.

. The Crawford County Chapter celebrated the seventieth anniversary of Gen. Lafayette's visit to Meadoiler, June 2, by appropriate exercises at Christ Church parish-house.

. The Cumberland County Chapter has been organized with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. W. Rose; secretary, Miss Beatty; registrar, Mrs. A. D. B. Smead; treasurer, Miss Rebecca Henderson.

. The Merion Chapter.—In our June issue, we registered the protest of the Chapter at Norristown against the removal of Gen Hancock's remains. At the meeting of the Montgomery County Historical Society, May 29, the following preamble and resolutions of protest were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Montgomery County Historical Society has heard with deep regret of the proposition to remove from the tomb in Montgomery Cemetery the remains of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, a native of this county, therefore,

Resolved, That we enter our emphatic protest against any violation of the known wishes of Gen. Hancock, and that we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to prevent such desecration.

The motion was made by Elwood Roberts, and William McDermott, who was a schoolmate of Gen. Hancock, said it gives him great pleasure to second it. All who are aware, he continued, of the wish of Gen. Hancock that the Montgomery Cemetery should be his last resting-place, will cordially indorse this action of the Society.

The Merion Chapter made their third historic pilgrimage on June 1, when they visited Lower Merion Academy. Members present were: Mrs. J. M. Munyon, Mrs. J. G. Walker, Mrs. E. E. Nock, Mrs. Peter J. Hughes, Mrs. Beulah Harvey Whilldin, Miss Margaret B. Harvey, Mrs. Julia Harvey Swope, Miss Mary E. Harding and Miss Hannah Wynn Compton.

The historical paper was on the "Lower Merion Academy," built in 1812.

. The Scranton Chapter held its last meeting for the season in the rooms of the Historical Society, May 27. Much important routine business was transacted.

. The Philadelphia Chapter held its last meeting of the season, May 10, at the Acorn Club. After the regular routine, "The Life and Services of William Macpherson" was read by Mrs. C. W. Hornor, and a letter published in a New Haven paper immediately after the cessation of hostilities, by Miss E. E. Massey, while Mrs. John Russell Young, of the New York Chapter, also read a paper.

At the reception which the Chapter gave, May 18, to Mrs. Hogg, the State regent, at the residence of Miss Huber, Germantown, the reception party consisted of Mrs. Edward I. Smith, regent of the Philadelphia Chapter; Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, vice-president-general; Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, honorary vice-president, and Mrs. Hood Gilpin, registrar.

The Reception Committee consisted of Miss Magee, of Philadelphia, chairman; Mrs. H. W. Wilson, Mrs. Ethan A. Weaver, Mrs. Charles B. MacMichael, Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, Mrs. Herman Hoopes, Mrs.

Effingham B. Morris, Miss Grubb, Mrs. Edward Ogden, Miss Huber, Mrs. Charles Williams, Mrs. W. Foster Thornton, Mrs. Charles B. Clingan, Mrs. George H. McFadden, Mrs. W. W. Silvester.

An address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. E. I. Smith, which was responded to by Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, the guest of honor. A patriotic address was delivered by W. S. Stryker, adjutant-general of the State of New Jersey, an associate editor of *THE HISTORICAL REGISTER*.

. The Philadelphia Chapter.—The City Councils' Committee on City Property, on June 12, adopted a schedule for the apportioning of the apartments in "State House Row" among different patriotic bodies. Various ordinances to give these organizations rooms had been referred to a sub-committee. The Chairman reported in favor of giving the Naval Veterans the rooms in the front part of the west side of the second floor of the old building at Fifth and Chestnut streets, the Grand Army headquarters will occupy the balance of the floor. The Colonial Dames and Society of Colonial Wars, are to have two rooms, the Society of the War of 1812 gets the old U. S. Senate Chamber, while the Daughters of the American Revolution are to have the privilege of meeting in the chambers in Independence Hall, now occupied by the Sons of the Revolution.

. The Delaware County Chapter gave a tea and historical meeting May 23, at the residence of the county regent, Mrs. J. Watts Mercur, at Wallingford. The tea was given in a honor of the visit of the State regent, Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, of Allegheny.

Mrs. Hogg was introduced and gave a pleasing address and a summary of the work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the State. She said the organization now numbers upwards of 8000 members, of lineal descent from patriotic ancestors.

An interesting patriotic paper was read by Mrs. Charles J. Essig, of Wallingford, and Miss Eliza S. Leiper, of Ridley Park, suggested the sending of colonial relics by the members of the Atlanta (Ga.) Exposition for the Women's Building.

. The Wyoming Chapter met in the Historical Society's rooms, Wilkesbarre, May 27. Mrs. W. H. McCartney, an associate editor of *THE HISTORICAL REGISTER*, was in the chair and called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Corss read a very able and well-prepared paper on "The Revolution," and gave Massachusetts much credit for furnishing both men and money. There was a large attendance, and it was decided by the members to attend the celebration at Wyoming on July 3.

. The Donegal Chapter, of Lancaster, had a meeting June 12, having accepted the invitation of the Misses Walker, of Gap, for their meeting place. It proved one of the most delightful meetings of the year. After the business routine Miss Martha Clark read an ably prepared paper on the Continental Congress and its members, and exhibited pictures of many distinguished men of colonial days; also one of Juliana Penn and a letter from her, for whom many members of the Woman's Club desired to name that organization.

Benedict Arnold furnished the theme for a most interesting paper written by Mrs. William D. Stauffer. Mrs. M. N. Robinson read an original poem relating to the early days of Lancaster. Miss Frazer read an account of what the Presbyterian Church has done for America and the influence it exerted in urging the signing of the Declaration and the forming of the Constitution of the United States. Miss Evans offered a resolution that the graves of Revolutionary soldiers be decorated by the Chapter on July 4. The Chapter adjourned to meet on September 12.

. The Valley Forge Chapter, at its last meeting, was presented with a handsome gavel, by Mrs. Sarah Byrnes Groverman. "It was made from the historic oak at Valley Forge, under which Washington so often reviewed his suffering army; also of wood from the floor of his private room at the Headquarters, where he passed anxious days planning and consulting with his brother officers."

. The Liberty Bell Chapter, of Allentown, made Flag Day memorable in the quiet village of Maple Grove, by raising and unfolding to the breeze the Star Spangled Banner from the top of the school-house, so that the school children should imbibe with their daily task a renewed love and veneration for the flag of their country.

The flag is twenty feet long, and on the edge is printed the following: "Presented by L. G. Muller, of New York, to the Daughters of the American Revolution, June 14, 1895. Long may she wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The party, consisting of Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout, wife of the ex-Congressman; Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim, Mrs. George Clous, of Reading; Mrs. Ethan Allen Weaver and Mrs. McCambridge, of Philadelphia; Miss Patterson, Phillipsburg; Mrs. Charles M. Dodson, Bethlehem; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thomas and Mrs. Davis, of Catasauqua; Mrs. J. Marshall Wright, Ralph Metzger, Robert J. Berger, of this city, and Edwin Fogel, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, together with the members of the Liberty Bell Chapter, left on a special train for Maple Grove, where carriages were waiting to convey them to the place of meeting—the Maple Grove farm, owned by Mr. Edwin Mickley, of Mickley's.

On the Maple Grove farm is an old stone house which was built during the last century. The verdure-clad hills and the magnificent view which spreads out in every direction, make the spot an ideal one for such an occasion. The house was bedecked with flags and bunting, draped and festooned in such a manner that both the exterior and interior presented a scene of great beauty.

The guests were received at the entrance to the house by the members of Liberty Bell Chapter. The regent welcomed them in the name of the Chapter, after which all were invited to luncheon, which was served in the two large rooms opening into the quaint hall. After luncheon the party was treated to music by the Mertztown Band, which entertained the guests during the day by its choice selections. A picture of the party was taken, after which, to the stirring strains of "Hail, Columbia," the party marched

to the school-house, where, upon the lawn, the assembled villagers greeted the visitors. The entrance to one of the neatest school-houses in Pennsylvania was decorated with the tri-color, and upon entering the cool and commodious school-house the visitors were treated to an agreeable surprise by the profuse floral decorations, the work of the Misses Findley and the children of Maple Grove.

After an invocation by Rev. Dr. Little and the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the band, Gen. B. F. Fisher, of Philadelphia, was introduced, and in an eloquent speech paid a glowing tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution and the good work they were doing by instilling into the minds love of home and country. Gen. Fisher also spoke of the flag bearer at the battle of Antietam, the head of the little Irish Brigade, who carried the standard between the two lines, where it stood defying the enemy to take it, and by its presence urging and encouraging its followers till victory perched on the flag staff. He also read a poem, entitled "The School House and the Flag," which had been given him by Mrs. John Mickley, its sentiment being that the school-house should stand by the flag, and the nation would stand by the school.

After the exercises in the school-house the people assembled upon the Lawn, where John J. Mickley was ready with the flag and rope. The flag was presented by L. G. Muller, of New York, through Mr. Edwin Mickley, who presented it to the regent of the Liberty Bell Chapter, who in turn presented it to Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout, of Reading, and Mrs. Randolph DeB. Keim, ex-regent of Connecticut, and vice-president-general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Both these ladies made graceful and eloquent responses to the presentation speech. The flag was then presented to the school board of Longswamp, through a member of the G. A. R., who raised and unfurled the flag. After the rendition of the chorus, "Red, White and Blue," a speech was made by a G. A. R. man, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. D. Schindel.

. The Norristown Chapter.—The annual meeting of the Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association was held June 19, at the Washington Headquarters building, and the Association was entertained at lunch by Valley Forge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who were picknicking there. The Centennial and Memorial Association elected these officers: Regent, Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, Upper Merion; vice-regents, Mrs. Helen C. Hooven, Norristown, and H. J. Stager, Philadelphia; secretary, R. T. S. Hallowell, Conshohocken; treasurer, F. G. Hobson, Collegeville; directors, Mrs. Rebecca McInnes, Norristown; W. H. Swartz, Altoona; J. M. Helms, Reading; J. H. Hoffer, Lebanon; R. H. Koch, Pittsburgh; C. S. Smith, Reading; H. R. Flemming, Williamsport; D. H. A. Klock, Mahanoy City; William Weand, Philadelphia; S. A. Losch, Shuylkill Haven; James H. Wolfe, Philadelphia; Frederick Bertolette, Mauch Chunk; C. F. Huth, Shamokin; Mrs. Mary Bean Jones, Norristown; F. P. Spiece, Tamaqua; W. G. Rhule, Pittsburgh. Executive Committee, N. G.

Hobson, Anna M. Holstein, Rebecca McInnes, H. J. Stager, R. T. S. Hallowell.

The routine proceedings were interrupted by a pleasant episode, when Charles W. Otto, of Germantown, arose, and in an appropriate address full of historical reminiscence, presented to the Association an oil painting of Bodo Otto, mentioned elsewhere. The painting was accepted on behalf of the Association by James H. Wolfe, of Philadelphia.

. The Harrisburg Chapter met June 17, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, at the beautiful home Mrs. Edgar C. Felton, in Steelton. There was a full representation of the members. At the conclusion of the exercises an elegant luncheon was served. The exercises were appropriate to the anniversary. Mrs. Levi B. Alrichs recited "Grandma's Story" by Oliver Wendell Holmes and Mrs. Francis Jordan read Benjamin Franklin Taylor's poem, "Bunker Hill." Mrs. Hugh Hamilton read an interesting historical paper on the battle.

These officers were re-elected for the year: Regent, Mrs. Francis Wyeth; vice-regent, Mrs. John C. Kunkel; historian, Miss Carrie Pearson; registrar, Miss Martha Wolf Buchler; corresponding secretary, Miss Ellen Williams Hall; recording secretary, Mrs. Levi B. Alrichs, and treasurer, Mrs. Hugh Hamilton.

GEORGIA.

. The Augusta Chapter held a meeting at Mrs. McWhorter's, May 26.

After the usual routine business a letter from a member of the Advisory Board of the National Society regarding the plans of the Daughters of the American Revolution, contributing money toward the purchase of a statue of Washington to be given to France, was read and commented upon.

The resignation of Mrs. J. D'Antignac De Saussure, of Charleston, was read and accepted.

Mrs. McWhorter then told the Chapter of the visit from a delegation of the Georgia Sons of the Revolution to the Colonial Dames, during their recent convention in Savannah, the object of the visit being to urge upon the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution the appropriateness of erecting a monument to Gen. Oglethorpe in Savannah. This subject was discussed at some length by the Chapter, and an article on the subject read. Also, Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan's views on the subject as expressed in her annual report to the National Society as State regent for Georgia was read together with a letter from Judge Speer who has taken a deep interest in the matter.

Mrs. McWhorter stating that just at this time was the anniversary of the siege and retaking of Augusta from the British, gave a very charming and interesting talk on the subject.

. The Oglethorpe Chapter, had a very interesting meeting June 10, at the residence of Mrs. Lary, Columbus. There was a full attendance. Mrs. Emma Moffett Tyng was present, and favored the Chapter with a

very interesting talk, counselling increased enthusiasm among the members, and giving information in reference to the work of the national organization and what had been accomplished. Matters of interest to the Chapter were then discussed by different members, that in consequence of the heated season, when the Chapter adjourned, it should adjourn until the first Monday in November, unless earlier called together by the Regent.

*** The Xavier Chapter of Rome, met June 12, at Mrs. Whitmore's, two miles in the country.

The Chapter numbers twenty-two members, of whom only about eighteen are residents of Rome. The Chapter takes its name from the famous Xavier family of Huguenots, who fled from France after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, came to the United States and became anglicized under the name of Sevier, one of whom, Alexandre, acquired such an illustrious fame in the early days of the country.

In sight of the elegant home of Mrs. Whitmore, his descendant, John Sevier, the famous Tennessean, fought a battle with the Indians in the olden days. There are several ladies, members of the Chapter, who trace their lineage to the Sevier family, hence the name of the Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

*** The Danvers, Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, observed June 17 in an appropriate manner. It assembled at the famous Page House as the guests of Miss A. L. Page, where were addresses by Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, of Concord, president of the Danvers Historical Society, E. D. Hines and Rev. W. H. Trickey. Miss Page served lemonade said to contain some of the original tea which was served on the roof of the old gambrel-topped mansion at the time of the Boston tea party. All present signed the constitution. Mrs. Masury, regent of the Chapter, presided and made remarks.

** "Boston Tea-Party" is the name of the new chapter at Worcester. The regent, Mrs. Anna Von Rydingsvard, is an American girl, "descended lineally from eighteen ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary War.

*** The Springfield Chapter gave a tea on the lawn of Mrs. A. V. Burnham's residence, June 17. It was a delightful affair and many took advantage of the beautiful weather to attend. The whole affair was delightfully informal. Miss Florence Burnham read a short poem, entitled "Bunker Hill," and A. H. Kirkham read a paper on "The Revolutionary Societies."

MINNESOTA.

*** The Minneapolis Chapter celebrated Flag Day at the residence of Judge and Mrs. Ell Torrance, Minneapolis. About 100 guests were present. Mrs. M. W. Lewis, the regent, presided, and opened the programme with a genial address of welcome. Mrs. E. S. Williams offered a prayer in the place of the absent chaplain, Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve. A paper on the history of the American flag was given by Mrs. Leach. Miss Rolston sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." An historical paper written by Mrs. F. B. Field, on the subject of the battle of Bunker Hill, was read by Mrs. L. E. Ward. Mrs.

E. S. Williams responded to the sentiment, "Our Flag," in an eloquent and graceful manner in a poem in response to the sentiment, "Bunker Hill." "The Patriot Women of '76" was the subject of an address by Dr. Wells, in which he eulogized the noble women of the country and accorded to them the honor of coloring an age with glory. The final toast was "Our Host and Hostess." Mrs. Leach responded to this sentiment. She said that the home in which the company had gathered was one noted throughout the city for three things—hospitality, Christian virtue and patriotism. She reminded them that the host and hostess complemented each other in patriotism, and that while the G. A. R. had given its highest rank to Judge Torrance, the Daughters of the Revolution had made Mrs. Torrance vice-regent. And she closed by saying: Might the Sons and Daughters of the house of Torrance never do aught to detract from the flag which has been so honored by them, and might they ever rest secure under its peaceful folds. The "Columbia" by Miss Charlotte Van Cleve closed the programme. An informal social hour followed. The announcement was made that the Fourth of July will be celebrated by the Minneapolis Chapter by a trip to Minnetonka in the nature of a basket picnic. Mrs. French has invited the Chapter to make her cottage at West Point headquarters for the day.

ALABAMA.

. On May 21, there was a meeting of ladies at Mrs. John M. Wyly's, on Madison avenue, Montgomery, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a local chapter.

The scheme of organizing a Montgomery Chapter originated with Mrs. Wyly, and she has been appointed regent of this Chapter, and has the privilege of naming it. She is a lineal descendant of Gen. Peter Forney, of Revolutionary fame, and since the Forneys are conspicuously identified with Alabama history of recent years—two of her brothers having been generals in the Confederate army—it is quite probable that Forney Chapter will be selected as the name.

VIRGINIA.

. Mrs. Alexander Stuart is organizing a Wytheville Chapter. Miss E. P. Kent, who is on the State Woman's Board of the Atlanta Exposition, has been tendered the Wytheville *Enterprise*, and will edit the Fourth of July edition as a woman's edition for the benefit of the Woman's Fund. A number of Wytheville ladies have pledged their assistance as co-editors.

MICHIGAN.

. The Daughters are to organize a chapter in Flint. Mrs. H. P. Thompson has charge of the movement, and the outlook for a live chapter is promising.

OHIO.

. A chapter was organized, in Springfield, June 6, by Mrs. Gen. Asa Bushnell. Officers: Vice-regent, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin; recording secretary, Mrs. E. D. Plaisted; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. B. Cartmell; treasurer, Miss Sue Ballard; historian, Miss Mary Cassilly; registrar, Miss Elinor Miller.

INDIANA.

. The Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the birthday of Martha Washington, May 17, at the home of Mrs. George R. Sullivan, Indianapolis. Mrs. Joseph R. Perry read a paper on "Dr. William Palmer," of Philadelphia, and Mrs. John L. Griffith, talked on the "Life of Martha Washington." The Committee on Arrangement for the afternoon was composed of Mrs. W. F. Winchester, Mrs. C. F. Sayles and Mrs. Edward Dean. Mr. and Mrs. Emil Wulschner had charge of the musical programme. The visiting Daughters present were Miss Smith, of Lafayette, and Miss Nelson, of Terre Haute.

KENTUCKY.

. The Lexington Chapter held their last meeting for the season at the home of the Misses Kinkade, June 7. They are most enthusiastic in furthering the cause of patriotism, and the D. A. R. is now one of the wealthiest and most select clubs in Lexington.

. The Daughters held a meeting, May 13, at the residence of Mrs. H. L. Pope, State regent, on Chestnut street, Louisville.

The meeting was called at the request of Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill, in order to interest the members in the movement now on foot to have the women of Kentucky send an exhibit to the Atlanta Exposition. Mrs. Pope made a short address, in which she introduced Mrs. Cantrill, and urged that the organization do all in its power to aid the ladies in providing a suitable exhibit. Mrs. Cantrill then addressed the meeting, and gave quite an interesting talk, speaking of the necessity of the Kentucky women being represented at the greatest of Southern expositions.

After the speech Mrs. Pope appointed a committee of five to collect all the Revolutionary relics possible for the exhibit. Mrs. W. L. Lyons was selected chairman of the committee, and the other members are Mesdames P. F. Allen, Mary Grinstead, E. D. Casey, Edward Maxwell, F. A. Larabee.

MAINE.

. The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland, held a meeting June 10. The regent, Mrs. John E. Palmer, presided, and there were an unusually large number of ladies in attendance. It was voted to observe the seventeenth day of June as a field day this year, and a committee consisting of Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Bulow and Miss McDonald were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The question of having the by-laws with a list of members and names of their patriot ancestors printed, was after some discussion referred to the registrar, Mrs. King, with authority to print.

A meeting was held, May 13, in the directors' room of the Union Mutual building, Portland. A large number of ladies were in attendance. Mrs. J. S. Palmer, the State agent, presided at the meeting. Mrs. J. S. Bedlow, a great-granddaughter of Capt. Joseph McClellan, read an interesting paper on "Capt. McClellan." Many articles which belonged to Capt. McClellan were exhibited by Mrs. Bedlow. Mrs. Frances Glazier read an

interesting anecdote of her great-grandmother. The routine business of the Society was transacted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

. The Mary Washington Chapter has held its regular monthly meeting during the past winter at the Ladies' Washington Club house, and it is with sincere regret that this band of patriotic women bade adieu to the series of historic evenings which have proved so charming and instructive a pastime this season. At their closing meeting in May they elected for the ensuing year the following chapter officers: Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, regent; Mrs. O. H. Tittmann, vice-regent; Miss Janet H. Richards, recording secretary; Miss Anna Randolph Ball, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. S. Lamb, treasurer; Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, registrar. Members of the local board—Mrs. Sarah A. B. Doe, Mrs. Sallie C. M. Fendall, Mrs. Fannie W. W. Reading, Miss Pearre, Miss Elizabeth McLain.

The following entertainment committee was appointed by the board to serve next winter: Miss Pearre, chairman; Mrs. R. P. Blackburn, Mrs. Eleanor L. Tyler, Mrs. Walter McLean, Mrs. Charles Moore, Mrs. Ellen S. Cromwell, Mrs. William P. Rice, Mrs. Ada M. Lupp, Miss Newcomb, Miss Doe, Miss Wadsworth, and Miss Daisy Brown.

. The Continental Chapter held its last meeting of the season at the Hotel Oxford, May 13. Miss Foster read a bit of unwritten history on the *Merri-mac* and *Monitor*.

. The Columbia Chapter has adjourned till October. This Chapter promises to be one of the most flourishing in the district. It has many talented young ladies. Its vice-regent, Miss Mary D. Chenoweth, is one of Washington's finest artists, and Miss Carrie M. Wilson, the corresponding secretary, has more than ordinary talent as a writer.

MARYLAND.

. The Baltimore Chapter, like every other chapter in the land, hung out the national colors on Flag Day. The ladies of Frederick, Md., have raised \$2000 for a monument to Francis Scott Key, whose grave is at Frederick. Gov. Brown, of Maryland, has sent an appeal to the governors of other States, asking their co-operation in the plan to raise money for a monument to the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." This recalls the probably half-forgotten fact that there already stands upon American soil a monument to the memory of the gallant and eloquent Key. In Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal., there rises a memorial in stone fifty-one feet high. A double arch, surmounted by a bronze figure of America, with unfolded flag bending over a bronze figure of Key, designed by Sculptor W. W. Story, of Rome. Mr. Lick gave \$60,000 for this memorial—a deed to be remembered to his credit. But this is an individual remembrance. At Frederick, Md., all the citizens of the republic should be represented in a grand monument to their national bard.

ILLINOIS.

** The Chicago Chapter celebrated the 118th anniversary of the adoption of the American flag and Bunker Hill Day at the same time. The Society met in the private suite of H. J. Furber, at the Columbus Memorial Building. Mrs. John N. Jewett, the regent of the Chapter, presided. A paper, entitled "The American Flag," was read by Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, the State regent. The Bohemian Mission School was then presented with a large flag by Mrs. Jewett in the name of the Chapter, she hoping that the children would all remember that it signified liberty, and not license. An informal talk was then given by Mrs. George F. Bartlett on "Our Ancestors at Bunker Hill."

"America" was sung with a vim by the Daughters, and then they adjourned, to meet in October.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Morgan G. Bulkeley, Frederick J. Huntington and Augustus Floyd Delafield have been appointed a committee to organize the Connecticut Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, and Allen Arnold, John Cowper Edwards and Henry F. Barrows a committee to organize a Massachusetts Commandery of the same. The insignia of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States has been completed and are now ready for distribution. The original design was made by Vice-Comdr. James Henry Morgan.

NEW YORK COMMANDERY.—Frank Montgomery Avery, judge advocate, who has been performing the duties of acting secretary, has been relieved from the same at his earnest request, and Mr. Robert Webb Morgan has been elected secretary. The Secretary's office is at No. 89 Liberty street, New York City.

At the last meeting of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States eight new companions were admitted and a number of preliminary applications were received and filed.

Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court on June 21, granted the final order changing the name of the Military and Naval Order of the United States in the State of New York to the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, New York Commandery. The change of name of the Order in New York State has thus been legally perfected.

CONNECTICUT COMMANDERY.—A meeting, preliminary to organization of the Connecticut Commandery of the Order was held on June 8 at the Hartford Club, Hartford. The following committee from the New York Commandery had been appointed to attend the meeting: Vice-Comdr. James H. Morgan, Maj.-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Henry Anthon Bostwick, Judge Advocate Frank Montgomery Avery, Maternie L. Delafield, Jr., and E. Fellows Jenkins. Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley called the meeting to order, and after the objects of the Order had been discussed, it was agreed to apply for a charter at the next meeting of the Order and to organize the Connecticut Commandery as soon as the same should be issued. Among others

who attended the meeting were William A. Pierrepont, Erastus Gay Fannington, Gen. William D. Bulkeley, J. F. Morris, Charles C. Hubbard, George W. Root, Charles F. Gladding, Col. H. C. Morgan, Frederick J. Huntington, Augustus Floyd Delafield.



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—The progress made by the many patriotic societies composed of women is so remarkable an event that it should have excited far more notice and comment than has been the case. Already some fifteen national organizations have been formed, which have spread from State to State until every one has an influence and an extension which may put to the blush many more pretentious male organizations. This is particularly true of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, which, in many respects, is more of a New York society than most of its rivals or colleagues. In New York State it has grown into very large proportions; in New Jersey it is well organized, with branches at various points; in Massachusetts, Maryland, Colorado, Texas, North Carolina and other States it has prosperous associations. In every place where it is represented its career has been marked by patriotic and benevolent work. In this city it has been a liberal contributor to the building fund of St. Luke's Home, at Eighty-ninth street and Madison avenue. In Brooklyn the Long Island Chapter has already accumulated a goodly amount toward a fund for building a magnificent memorial at Fort Greene Park over the remains of the martyrs of the British prison ships in the Wall about during the war of the Revolution. The Baltimore Chapter has been a liberal contributor to the charities of that city; and in far-off Texas the Chapter there has won golden opinions by its generous gifts to deserving objects. All of the branches together have contributed individually to the great patriotic funds which have been raised at Washington and elsewhere during the past five years.

The central organization of the "Daughters" is known as the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, and has the following board of officers: Founder-general, Mrs. Flora Evans Darling; president, Mrs. Edward Paulett Steers; vice-president, Mrs. Louise F. Rowe; secretary-general, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham; assistant secretary, Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton; treasurer-general, Mrs. Lucretia V. Steers; registrar-general, Mrs. Mary C. Martin Casey; assistant registrar, Mrs. Hans S. Beattie; historian-general, Mrs. Louise D. Gallison; librarian-general, Mrs. Louise Schofield Davis; chaplain-general, Rev. G. R. Vandewater; associate registrar, Mrs. Charles F. Witherington; executive committee, Mrs. D. V. Everett, Mrs. Edgar Ketcham, Mrs. Smith Anderson, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. George Inness, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. J. F. Berry, Mrs. Seth C. Hunsdon, Mrs. Chauncey Truax, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, Mrs. F. E. Doughty, Mrs. John U. Brookman, Mrs. Abraham Steers and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler.

Under the General Society are the State organizations; these have smaller boards of officers, but are run upon the same lines of action. The New York State organizations has the following board of officers: Regent, Mrs. E. P. Steers; secretary, Mrs. D. P. Ingraham; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick J. Swift; registrar, Mrs. M. C. Martin Casey; historian, Mrs. Charles L. Alden; directors, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Miss Mary A. Phillips, Mrs. Charles F. Stone, Mrs. H. R. Conrad, Miss P. Caroline Swords, Mrs. John H. Washburn, Mrs. Lawrence E. Van Etten, Mrs. Joseph T. Dammann and Miss Virginia Sterlin.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Long Island Chapter, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Sag Harbor, Long Island, May 23, with a reunion at the old Prentice homestead, 1 Grace court, Brooklyn, N. Y., in which also participated representatives from the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and many guests from Brooklyn, Sag Harbor and other Long Island towns. Mrs. Horatio C. King, regent, presided. The rooms were handsomely decorated, the Chapter colors, buff and blue, predominating.

Last year the battle of Ticonderoga was commemorated by the "Daughters" by a dinner at the Pierrepont Assembly rooms, on May 10. The battle of Sag Harbor was selected for special commemoration from the fact that it was one of the very few engagements between the British and patriot troops on Long Island in which the latter achieved success, and, in consequence, the patriotic descendants of the brave participants deemed it worthy of special recognition.

The celebration began with a reception at an early hour in the afternoon, during which an especially interesting musical and literary programme was rendered by a double quartette of members of the local Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, an associate editor of THE HISTORICAL REGISTER, read a very entertaining paper on "The Daughters of Liberty." The influence of this Society during the war was widespread. The men were stimulated to acts of patriotism by their decrees. Mrs. Earle illustrated, by the recital of many brave deeds, that the women of the Revolution, unaided, would not have allowed the American cause to fail.

Mrs. Henry L. Pratt, historian of the Long Island Chapter, gave the following account of the engagement at Sag Harbor between the patriots and British troops on May 23, 1777, 118 years ago. She said:

A century and a half ago Jonathan Meigs, of Middletown, Conn., fell in love with a Quakeress who lived in an adjoining town. He would not accept her first refusal of his suit. He pressed it again and again, but Ruth's reply was, "Nay, Jonathan; I respect thee, but I cannot marry thee." At length he plainly told her this was his last visit, and then, after he had mounted his horse to ride away, Ruth relented. "Return, Jonathan; return, Jonathan," she said. He returned, and in December, 1740, he named his first-born son Return Jonathan. To this day there has never been wanting a Return Jonathan in the Meigs family, even to the fourth generation. The first Return went with Arnold on his expedition to Quebec, and his journal is the best record we

have of that adventurous journey. He was taken prisoner, exchanged after a year, and served during the remainder of the war. It is because of one of his successful expeditions that we celebrate this day.

On the afternoon of Friday, April 25, 1777, twenty-six British ships appeared off Norwalk islands and anchored at Cedar point. By ten o'clock they had landed two brigades, consisting of more than two thousand men, who marched directly for Danbury, in the State of Connecticut, guided by two young men of the place. There was but a handful of troops stationed at Danbury, quite insufficient to make even a show of resistance. They could only secure a part of the stores deposited there before evacuating. Some of the inhabitants fled, but not Mr. Silas Hamilton. He was a farmer living in the northern part of the town, and having heard, after dinner, that the British troops were approaching, he resolved to secure a piece of woolen cloth belonging to him and then in the hands of a clothier in the south part of the village. He rode into town, got his cloth and had tied one end of the piece behind the saddle when the advance guard appeared. He sprang upon his horse, put spurs to him and was immediately followed by three troopers, well mounted. After running their horses too rods they overtook him, and shouted: "Stop, old Daddy!" "Not yet!" he replied, and whipped up his horse. The nearest trooper aimed a blow at him with his sword, but the cloth, partially unrolling, fluttered and scared the horse, giving Mr. Hamilton a chance for another start. The soldiers pursued him for a mile, and each time, as they approached, the flying end of the cloth was in the way, and the "old Daddy" escaped with his property.

Meantime, the late Royalist governor, Gen. Tryon, was advancing with his acco men—a sorry mixture of the scum of many nations. As they approached they were fired upon from the windows of a large house by four men, who were partly intoxicated. The soldiers rushed in, drove them into the cellar, set fire to the house and there the men perished. This was the beginning of a fearful night of drunken riot, conflagration and destruction. Under pretense of destroying the public stores, they wantonly burned twenty-one houses and many valuable barns and other property. The country about was aroused, and Tryon, aware of this, thought it well to retreat without waiting for daylight. As they went, the soldiers drove off all the cattle, sheep and horses that came in their way, destroying in a spirit of reckless carnage what they could not take. Gen. Sullivan, with 500 men, pursued them. At Reading he was joined by Gens. Wooster and Arnold. It was a weary march in heavy rain; but the enemy was intercepted and barricaded, and a sharp skirmish took place. When the British troops regained their ships it was without a round of powder. During the skirmish Arnold had two horses shot under him. While struggling to release his foot from the stirrup of his fallen horse, a Tory soldier named Coon sprang toward him with a fixed bayonet, saying, "You are my prisoner!" Arnold replied, like Farmer Hamilton, "Not yet!" and, drawing a pistol from the holster, shot him dead. The loss of 1700 tents, prepared for the winter campaign of Washington's army, and a large quantity of military stores, was deeply felt, but not more than that of the brave and valued Gen. Wooster. He was one of the oldest and most experienced officers in the American service, and at that time the first major-general of the militia of Connecticut. Mortally wounded in the affray, he survived until his wife and son could come to him from New Haven, and expired May 4, deeply deplored. Congress voted a horse to Arnold and a monument to Wooster. Then came thoughts, not of revenge, but of retaliation on the part of the Connecticut men. They ducked the Tory citizen who entertained Gen. Tryon during the raid. Of the two renegade guides who conducted the enemy to Danbury, one, to escape a coat of tar and feathers, vanished into parts unknown, and was never heard of. The other came back after a long absence; but, to escape the indignation of his townsmen, he was hidden by his sister among the ashes of the smoke-house, and escaped to Canada as soon as he could elude his pursuers.

At this time Gen. Parsons was with Gen. Putnam at Peekskill, and, while passing through New Haven with a body of recruits soon after, he conceived a more vital Sag Harbor, which had begun to be of commercial importance previous to the breaking method of retaliation. The oldest town in the eastern part of the State of New York is out of the war of the Revolution. The old system of whale-boats had given way to sloops fitted out with competent hands, white and Indian. These sloops ranged the shore for some distance, usually returning home with each whale caught, for the purpose of trying out the oil. A church had been organized, and a good class of settlers, industrious and thriving, had begun the prosperity which the village enjoys to-day. But in 1776 the island was abandoned to the British, and all enterprise was suspended for a time. Most of the prominent citizens of the country removed with their families to Connecticut. Among those on the way to embark was Deacon David Hedges. Upon reaching the hill at the north end of the village street he stopped to take a last view of his home, then wheeled his ox-cart around and declared he would return and share the fortunes of his neighbors. He remained through all the evil days that followed, sharing afterward as well in the prosperity of the town, and leaving an honored name to children who have been worthy of it.

The British army was in full possession of the eastern end of the island. British ships occupied stations in Peconic bay, and the village of Sag Harbor became a depot for military stores and the garrison of a considerable military force. But not long after the burning of Danbury a large body of the soldiers had marched to New York for service there. This, then, thought Gen. Parsons, was the time and the place for doing unto others as they had done unto us. And who more fitting for such a daring exploit than the spirited and experienced officer who had followed the fortunes of Arnold in the wilderness? To Lieut.-Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, Gen. Parsons, therefore, gave the command. Accordingly, 234 men, under his charge, embarked from New Haven in thirteen whale-boats on May 22. They proceeded to Guilford, where, on account of the roughness of Long Island sound, they were obliged to wait until the 23d. At one o'clock in the afternoon of that day 170 men set out from Sachem's head under convoy of two armed sloops, arriving at Southold, on Long Island, about six. From this place the men carried the boats on their backs over the sandy point, embarking again on Peconic bay, and landing after midnight within four miles of Sag Harbor. They secured the boats in a wood, leaving with them a guard, and the remainder of the detachment marched quickly on in silence and order.

They arrived at Sag Harbor at two o'clock in the morning, attacked the outposts with fixed bayonets, and proceeded to the shipping at the wharf, which was undefended. An alarm was given, and an armed schooner, with twelve guns and seventy men, began to fire on them at 150 yards for three-quarters of an hour. Meantime the work of destruction went on till twelve brigs and sloops—one the armed vessel of twelve guns—120 tons of hay, ten hogsheads of rum, with corn, oats and a large quantity of merchandise, was destroyed. Six of the British were killed and ninety taken prisoners, without one of Meigs' men being killed or wounded. Unlike the reckless disorders and cruelties at Danbury, there had been no pillaging of private property, and the prisoners were allowed to retain their own possessions.

The victorious skirmishers marched back to their boats and sailed to Connecticut, having accomplished one of the most brilliant and successful feats of the war. They reached Guilford at two in the afternoon of May 24, having traversed ninety miles in twenty-five hours. And thus Jonathan returned. Congress voted Col. Meigs a sword, with a vote of thanks, and Washington wrote the following letter to Gen. Parsons:

"HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLEBROOK,

"MAY 29, 1777.

"DEAR SIR: I am just favored by your letter of the 25th by Maj. Humphrey. The intelligence communicated by it is truly interesting and agreeable, and I shall take

occasion not only to give you my hearty approbation of your conduct in planning the expedition to Long Island, but to return my sincere thanks to Lieut.-Col. Meigs and all the officers and men engaged in it. This enterprise, so fortunate in execution, will greatly distress the enemy in the important and essential article of forage, and reflects much honor upon those who performed it. I shall ever be happy to award merit, when in my power, and therefore wish you to inquire for a vacant ensigncy in some of the regiments for Sergt. Gennings, to which you will promote him, advising me of the same and the time.

I am, sir, etc.,

"G. WASHINGTON."

Additional interest was lent to the occasion by the exhibition of several souvenirs of the Revolutionary days, among them a photograph of the house on the brick-kilns road, near Sag Harbor, used as an outpost and hospital by the British during the Revolution, and captured by Col. Meigs on the morning of May 24, 1777. The house is now destroyed. The photograph was artistically framed in a moss-covered shingle taken from the old house. In a corner of the frame was hung one of the old nails, tied with a knot of red, white and blue ribbon. It was presented to the "Daughters" by Mrs. W. W. Tooker, of Sag Harbor.

The Monument Committee, in charge of the memorial the "Daughters" propose to erect to the unfortunate patriots who perished on the prison ships at the Wallabout, through Mrs. S. V. White, chairman, reported that the fund had now reached upward of \$3000, and contributions were coming in very encouragingly.

Much of the success of this affair was due to Miss Terry, the young hostess. She is a descendant of the Prentice family. She received with that spirit of hospitality which is the talisman of cheer at an entertainment.

Of this celebration the *Express*, Sag Harbor, said:

The service to our village and its history that the Brooklyn Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution has just rendered so gracefully and intelligently is a happy illustration of the utilitarian side of such associations. The "Daughters" have largely figured socially, and this feature of their character is most admirable, for whatever draws men and women together in mutually respecting and intelligent society adds to the worth and dignity of living. The fact, indeed, that their social function has been chiefly accentuated has led many to regard the whole thing as merely a social fad; but such gatherings as that in Brooklyn on Thursday of last week reveal a power in such an organization to turn the searchlight on the by-ways of history, and to stimulate in local lines an earnest and noble study of the past.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Huguenot Chapter, celebrated its third anniversary, May 31, at the home of Mrs. Nathan Fonda, Lather's Hill, New Rochelle, New York. This Chapter is large and flourishing. Most of the officers of the General Society were present, as were the regents from New Jersey and Long Island. Miss Katherine Carville, regent of the Huguenot Chapter, delivered a graceful address of welcome, to which Mrs. E. P. Steers, president of the General Society, made an appropriate reply. Mrs. Maurice Kingsley gave a short historical sketch of New Rochelle, to which the Rev. Dr. Charles Lindsley, chaplain of the

Huguenot Chapter, added many interesting and graphic anecdotes concerning events which occurred during the occupation of New Rochelle by the British.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York, gave a Trilby entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, No. 13 Mount Morris Park, May 16. It was a pronounced success socially and financially. The building fund of St. Luke's Home, at Eighty-ninth street and Madison avenue, devoted to the care of indigent old ladies, was the object for which the entertainment was given.

Two hundred women of wealth and fashion, occupied seats in the drawing-room, library and reception-room, which constituted the impromptu theatre where the charmingly arranged programme was rendered.

Miss A. W. Sterling, New Jersey historian of the Daughters of the Revolution, gave a paper on "Trilby from a Literary Point of View." Mrs. L. E. Shinn read an article on "Friendships of Bohemia," a pleasing story and pathetic. Several interesting chapters, which gave graphic descriptions of important incidents in Trilby's career, were read by Mrs. E. S. Cory. The programme was varied by a number of musical selections. Mrs. E. H. Canfield assumed the role of prima donna, singing all the songs of Trilby's concert tour with Svengali. A violin solo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mrs. H. B. Lodor, concluded the afternoon's entertainment.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, New Utrecht Chapter, gave a reception on May 16 last, at the home of Mrs. John F. Berry, at "Bensonhurst," entertaining members of the Brooklyn and New York Chapters. The Reception Committee of the officers of the New Utrecht Chapter included Mrs. Townsend G. Van Pelt, regent; Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. Adolphus Berry, Mrs. Tunis Schenck and Mrs. W. R. Bennett. The home of Mrs. Berry was draped in flags and the table was in buff and blue, the Society colors. An elegant collation was served.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts.—Ladies of North Andover who are descendants of heroes of the American Revolution, are invited to meet at the rooms of the Ladies Charitable Union, at the Centre, June 13. Miss Sarah Hunt will be present and will state the objects of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution.

The State Council of the Daughters of the Revolution was entertained by Dr. Emily T. Pope at her summer home, Jerusalem road, Cohasset, Boston, on June 6.

Among other business transacted, it was decided to observe the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill by a social meeting of the State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, but to be held on the 18th inst., as this year Louisbourg celebrates on June 17. This action was taken in honor of Louisbourg, which preceded the Revolution, thus recognizing its importance in the nation's struggle for independence.

At the conclusion of the business session lunch was daintily served at a table decorated with buttercups and ferns, while the service being of blue china, very happily united the Society colors, buff and blue.

After luncheon the guests were invited to the residence of Col. A. A. Pope and then enjoyed a delightful drive, returning in time for the five o'clock boat for Boston.

Miss Pope was assisted in receiving by her sisters, Dr. C. A. Pope, Mrs. A. A. Pope and Miss Margaret Pope, and also Mrs. F. P. Maccoll.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Maryland. — Avalon Chapter met May 10, at the home of the State regent, Mrs. G. W. Roche, Baltimore. Mrs. and Miss Terry, of Rochester, N. Y., were guests of the Chapter. Mrs. Terry made an address. Miss Whitely read a paper on "The Surrender of Cornwallis and the Condition of the Colonies at the Close of the Revolution." Mrs. Thomas Hill described the luncheon of the Daughters of the Revolution in New York on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington last month.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, East Orange Chapter, held a social meeting on April 30, at the house of the regent, Mrs. George Thomas. A short paper was read by Mrs. Furman, and a number of interesting relics were then exhibited, among which were: A sword and a whip carried on Evacuation Day, a tiny pair of scales for weighing gold and silver, a heavy remnant of brown silk cut from a piece dropped by the British when fleeing before our troops, and an old passport given to Gabriel Furman to permit him to go with his family to Poughkeepsie. As he had been imprisoned by the British for three years this bit of paper must have been a welcome sight.

It is a curious document, more detailed than the Custom House lists under our highest tariff, specifying every smallest possession even to pepper, pins, bread and tea, and it is signed by Throup, Baron de Kalb, and several English officers.

After examining these interesting relics the Chapter was served a historical salad. It appeared to be an innocent head of lettuce, but to every leaf a string of questions was attached. One lady had refused her share, saying that she feared it would be indigestible, and, having partaken thereof, we commended her prudence. A beautiful bouquet was finally awarded to the victor and refreshments of a lighter sort were then served.

The questions were as follows: Who is the author of the following: "To the memory of the man first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen?"

What peculiarity is there connected with George Washington's death?

Which battle of the Revolution is accounted one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world?

In what year was the Stamp Act passed?

How many men were there at the Boston tea-party?

What woman listening at a British General's door, heard a plan made to surprise Washington's camp, and warned him in time to prevent its success?

In what year was Washington inaugurated President?

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New Jersey, held an important meeting, June 6, at the residence of the regent, Adaline W. Toney, Orange, N. J. The purpose of this meeting was to consider the case of an impoverished Daughter of the Revolution, and to devise measures for her relief. The facts in the case were stated in full and it was then decided, that as one of the objects of the Society is "to provide a home for the impoverished daughters of noble sires, where they can be safely sheltered from the storms of life," to send a circular letter to every member of the New Jersey Society, asking each Daughter to do her part in caring for this sister in need. Many of the ladies present subscribed at once. The letter has recently been issued and pledges are being sent to Mrs. George C. Hodenprijl, State treasurer, Summit, New Jersey.



THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Empire State Society.—A committee, consisting of Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. Army; Col. Frederick D. Grant, Stephen Mott Wright, Ira Bliss Stewart and Edward Hagaman Hall, visited Stoney Point on June 1, the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of its capture by the British, with a view of moving the conversion of the historic spot into a national or State park. The committee was fortified with a British survey of the battle ground, loaned by Col. Frederick D. Grant, a member of the Society. With the aid of Col. Grant's map, they examined the ground made famous by "Mad Anthony" Wayne's brilliant exploit of July 15, 1779, and identified the sites of many of the defenses of that rocky promontory, which has not inaptly been called the "key to the gate of the Highlands." It was also assisted in its inspection by Alexander Rose, of Stoney Point, and Lieut.-Col. Peter C. Hains, U. S. Army. The King's map, which the committee used, and which the New York *Tribune* reproduced, June 2, is exceedingly interesting in two respects. First, as a careful survey of the ground and its defenses, in which respect it is believed to be substantially accurate; and, second, as chart of the routes by which the sleeping British believed the Americans approached the fort on the night of July 15, 1779, in which respect it is ludicrously at variance with the recorded facts. The map is entitled "A Plan of the Surprise of Stoney Point, by a Detachment of the American Army, Commanded by Brigadier-General Wayne, on 15 July, 1779. From Surveys of William Simpson, Lieutenant 17th Regiment, and D. Campbell, Lieutenant 42d Regiment; by John Hills, Lieutenant, 23d Regiment, and Assistant Engineer."

Sir Henry Clinton thought that if he could seize the fort at Stoney Point and Fort Fayette, directly across the river on Verplanck's Point, he could cut the communication between New England and the other States. So he sailed up the river and landed a division on each side of the river. The garrison of forty men—all that Washington's feeble resources had permitted him to place at Stoney Point—discreetly withdrew to the Highlands, and on June 1 Clinton took bloodless possession and turned the guns across the river at the seventy men holding Fort Fayette, who likewise manifested the prover-

bial "better part of valor" and capitulated. The terms of capitulation were signed on the part of the British by "John André, aid-de-camp."

But there was a surprise party without refreshments in store for the new occupants of these forts. Washington greatly lamented their loss. They were certainly of great strategic value, commanding, as they did, the entrance to the Highlands, and the only reason why he had not more strongly garrisoned and held them, and why, after their recapture, he did not retain them, was the very excellent reason why he had not held New York and all the intermediate forts—he couldn't; he had not the men. But he determined to teach the British a lesson. On the night of July 15, their slumbers were unusually peaceful. On the evening of the 15th, all the Massachusetts Light Infantry were massed a mile and a half below the Point, under the general who would go through fire and water to accomplish his purpose.

About midnight, having waited for the tide to subside, and guided by the sable Pompey, who had previously familiarized himself with the works and garrison by selling truck to the British soldiers, the Americans stole forward with unloaded guns. Pompey knew the password that night—"The fort's our own"—and so the outermost pickets were easily approached and disposed of. The King's map erroneously represents the march of the American left column along the northern shore of the point, the centre column crossing the marsh about its middle on the west, and the right column wading along the beach and landing on the southern side within the abatis; but the British may be pardoned if they didn't know just exactly how the American's "got there," as they were asleep at the time, and only woke up to find the Americans climbing into the fort from the north and south. As a matter of fact, the whole of Wayne's little army, except 300 men under Gen. Muhlenbergh, who remained in reserve southwest of the swamp, crossed the morass at the foot of the western declivity, then split into two columns and advanced silently toward the northern and southern extremities of the works. They had previously put white papers in their hats to avoid shooting each other when they met within the works. They were undiscovered until within pistol-shot of the defenses on the heights, when the cry, "To arms! To arms!" aroused the dumb-founded British from their sleep. True to orders, and in the face of a galling fire of musketry and grape-shot, the Americans pressed on at the point of the bayonet, penetrated the two lines of abatis, and climbed the steep ascent without firing a shot. At the inner abatis a ball struck Wayne in the head and brought him to his knees. Believing himself mortally wounded, he cried, "March on; carry me into the fort, for I will die at the head of my column!" They carried him in, but he did not die. The right and left columns met in the middle of the fort, about where the government lighthouse now stands, and the British surrendered at discretion. The Americans, who fought chiefly with the bayonet, lost only fifteen killed and eighty-three wounded. The British, who fired everything they could load, had sixty-three killed and 543 officers and men taken prisoners.

Valuable as was Stoney Point, if properly garrisoned, Washington had not the means of retaining possession. The works were therefore destroyed, the Artillery and stores seized and the place abandoned, and the British resumed possession of the dismantled site five days later. But the action at Stoney Point has always been regarded as one of the most deliberately audacious, brilliantly successful, and dramatically picturesque military feats of the American Revolution, and gives to the place a peculiarly romantic historical interest.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Empire State Society, held patriotic commemorative church services on the battle ground of Harlem Heights, Sunday afternoon, June 2, in St. Luke's Church, Convent avenue and West 141st street, New York. The church was decorated with

flags and bunting. The old Hamilton house, now occupied as a rectory, the thirteen tall trees across the street upon the hillside that Hamilton planted in honor of the thirteen original States, and the low porch was also adorned with bunting. A large audience was present, which included many members of kindred orders. The Rev. Dr. John C. Potey, rector of the church, presided. The principal address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, rector of St. Agnes' Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Arrangement Committee consisted of Gen. F. P. Earle, Col. Frederick D. Grant and Stephen Wright.

The Rev. Dr. Bradley's text was taken from Psalms xxii. 4, 5: "Our fathers hoped in Thee; they trusted in Thee, and Thou didst deliver them." He spoke first of the location of St. Luke's Church upon historic ground, and of the battle of Harlem Heights on November 16, 1776. Washington's headquarters were near 160th street and Tenth avenue. The fortifications on the heights, which were two miles long, ended at the present site of the church.

"Patriotism here," said he, "must mean something more than sentiment. It must mean loyalty to the law of God as well as to the law of the land. When citizenship is left without Christian principle, Satan instantly transmits patriotism into polluted politics; brotherhood dies and government sinks into a mammonized scramble for spoils. I am not advocating a State Church, nor a Church State. I want men of to-day and to-morrow to get rid of the vicious medievalism that makes Church alone sacred and State secular."

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Delaware, held a meeting, May 14, at the rooms of the Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington. Henry C. Conrad read the late Judge Whiteley's paper on "The Delaware Soldiers in the Revolution."

On June 4 the "Sons" again met, Col. Woodman presiding. It was decided to invite Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, to deliver an address before the Society on the evening of June 14, Flag Day. The Committees of Arrangements and Reception were appointed, consisting of Capt. P. B. Ayars, C. T. R. Bates, Secretary Carswell, Col. Wainwright, Col. William A. La Motte and Capt. Nones to join the officers of the Society.

On Flag Day the meeting was held in the New Century Club, Wilmington, Judge L. E. Wales presiding. Gen. Horace Porter, president-general of the National Society, and E. M. Sumner, of the New York State Society, made addresses. The exercises began with prayer by the Rev. F. M. Munson, followed by the singing of "America." Following the song Judge Wales introduced Gen. Porter, whose speech was frequently applauded, as it was full of patriotism. Judge Wales introduced E. M. Sumner, of New York, who spoke of the work of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Capt. Peter B. Ayars was next introduced and read an historic sketch of the flag, after which the audience sang "Columbia," and was dismissed after giving three cheers for the flag. Following the close of the exercises Gen. Porter was given an impromptu reception, and was presented to a large number of the people.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Connecticut.—The David Humphrey Branch, together with the Second company, Governor's Foot Guard, attended divine service in St. Paul's Church, June 16, at which Chaplain Lines, of the Sons of the American Revolution, delivered a sermon.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts.—The schools of Greenfield, led by their teachers, visited the cemetery, May 29, and the pupils assisted in erecting at the graves of ten Revolutionary soldiers buried there, iron tablets, which are recommended by the Sons of the American Revolution. On arriving on the grounds they were addressed by H. D. Graves, H. G. Sanderson and J. L. Delano, who explained to them the reason for honoring the old soldiers, and the causes of the Revolutionary War.

The children were very much interested, and proceeded to set up the tablets and decorate with flowers the graves of the soldiers, whose names are as follows: Col. Daniel Whitmore, Lieut.-Col. Noadiah Leonard, Capt. Caleb Montague, Lieut. Lemuel Delano, Maj. Caleb Hubbard, Dr. Samuel Church, Abraham Sanderson, Sylvanus Clark, Eleazur Warner, Elias Graves.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, have engaged Albert H. Kirkham, of Springfield, to deliver an address in the chapel at the Springfield cemetery in honor of those who were in the war of 1776. They will then decorate the graves of all those they can ascertain took part in that war, and expect to find quite a number besides those already known. They have been informed in regard to about twenty, and the city council voted them an appropriation of \$50 for buying bronze markers. A meeting will be held soon to make the preparations and decide on the decoration day.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Wisconsin, held their annual meeting at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, May 29. A report was received from W. K. Flint, the delegate from the State division to the national meeting at Boston, in May. He stated that the Order was growing wonderfully fast in the Eastern States, in Minnesota and in Michigan, and that it would undoubtedly show an increase in Wisconsin this season. The officers elected were:

President, W. C. Swain; vice-president, Dr. U. O. B. Wingate; secretary, W. K. Flint; treasurer, Oliver C. Fuller; registrar, W. W. Wright; historian, Frank Terry. The Board of Managers included Col. William W. Strong, of Racine, chairman; J. G. Flint F. P. Van Valkenburg, Jr., Wm. H. Clarke, Col. J. McC. Bell, Capt. Theodore K. Birkhaeuser, Frank W. Montgomery. The report of the Treasurer was a general one, and showed that the finances of the Society are in good condition. The membership in the State is about 100.

The following resolution presented by William Walcott Strong, of Kenosha, was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of Illinois, at its meeting held in Chicago, February 23, 1895, adopted the following resolution, presented by its governor, Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. Army :

"The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois, solicits its representatives in Congress and in the Senate to pass a bill which shall provide that any person or persons who shall use the national flag or a pattern thereof, either by printing, painting or otherwise attaching to the same any advertisement for public display or private gain, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding \$1000 or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 100 days, or both, at the discretion of the District Court of the United States.

"It further solicits in support of this proposed enactment, the co-operation of every military, loyal, patriotic, and hereditary-patriotic society in the United States.

"The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois solicits its representatives in Congress and in the Senate to make an adequate appropriation for the indexing and publication of the records, muster rolls, and all official correspondence pertaining to the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars."

WHEREAS, The Wisconsin Society, Sons of the American Revolution, feeling that a law which will prevent the misuse of the flag of our country should be enacted, and being in full sympathy with the spirit of the resolution of Capt. Reade ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Wisconsin Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at its annual meeting held at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, May 29, 1895, most heartily indorses the letter and spirit of the resolution of Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. Army, and

Resolved, That the secretary of the Wisconsin Society, Sons of the American Revolution, be and hereby is instructed to send copies of this resolution to Senators William F. Vilas and John L. Mitchell, and to the representatives of Wisconsin in Congress, and solicit their co-operation in securing the passage of such laws as are called for by the resolution of Capt. Reade.

The Flag Committee was appointed as follows : Capt. T. F. Birkhaeuser, W. H. Munn, F. P. Van Valkenberg. The object of the committee will be to obtain evidence of the desecration of the American flag.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Rhode Island, succeeded in getting the Rhode Island Legislature to pass a resolution, May 22, appropriating \$2000 for a memorial to John Waterman, at Valley Forge, and appointing a committee to carry it into effect.

At the last annual meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, action was taken looking to the preservation of the grave of John Waterman, who was quartermaster of the Second Rhode Island regiment, Continental Army, Varnum's brigade. He was buried at Valley Forge on April 25, 1778, and the grave is marked by a red sandstone inscribed "J. W." It is located in the centre of a ten-acre cornfield.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Jersey.—At the meeting held in Newark, May 24, President Whitehead was requested to appoint a committee of five to join with the Common Council Committee in arranging for a proper celebration of July 4. It was also voted, on a motion by Franklin Murphy, that a committee be selected, composed of one man from each important city or town in the State, whose duty it shall be to look after new members for the Society. To further increase the membership a local Charter Committee of five members was appointed to

endeavor to organize local chapters in various parts of the State. The deaths of the late ex-Governor Robert S. Green and A. Q. Keasbey were referred to with much feeling, and appropriate resolutions will be prepared.

The Society has sent out a circular letter requesting that June 14, the anniversary of the day on which Congress adopted the national flag, be observed by all citizens and municipal authorities by the exhibition of the flag on private residences, public buildings and elsewhere in such a manner as to emphasize the patriotic sentiments inspired by the recurrence of this anniversary.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Jersey, at the annual meeting of Elizabethtown Chapter, No. 1, Sons of the American Revolution, held June 8, 1895, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Walter Chandler, president; J. G. Ogden, vice-president; C. H. K. Halsey, secretary; Bauman L. Belden, treasurer; Dr. E. G. Putnam, E. M. Wood and Aug. S. Crane, managers.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Washington.—The members have decided that they are now strong enough to start in business for themselves, and the present Oregon and Washington Society was separated June 17, and the new Washington Society launched out for itself at Seattle. The present Society was organized at Portland, Or., June 6, 1891, through the efforts of Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. Army, of Vancouver barracks, Wash., and now has a membership of nearly 200, one-third of which reside in Washington.

A circular to this effect has been sent out by the State Organization Committee, Dr. E. W. Young, chairman; Frank Hanford, George N. Alexander, Salvador Ellicott and A. S. Gibbs, secretary.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Ohio, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill by a banquet at the Park Hotel, Columbus. Seated at the principal table were Gov. McKinley, with James H. Hoyt, E. O. Randall, the toastmaster; James M. Richardson, of Cleveland; Professor Thomas H. Norton, of Cincinnati; Tod B. Galloway, Col. W. L. Curry, Col. W. N. P. Darrow on his right and L. B. Wing, president of the Ohio Society; Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, Sherman Granger, of Zanesville; Dr. William A. Galloway, of Xenia; Charles Townsend, of Athens, and Maj. H. P. Ward on his left.

President Wing delivered the first speech of the evening following the toastmaster's introductory, and he was followed by Gov. McKinley who spoke to "Ohio, an Empire founded by the Heroes of '76;" other speakers were Dr. Wm. A. Galloway, Sherman Granger, James M. Richardson, James H. Hoyt, Prof. Norton, Mr. Townsend, L. G. Richardson, Tod Galloway and Col. Curry concluded the evening with the recital of a poem.

A local chapter has been organized in Zanesville by the election of the following officers: President, B. V. H. Schultz; first vice-president, Howard Fulton; second vice-president, Sherwood Pinkerton; third vice-president, W. D. Schultz; registrar, Dr. E. C. Brush; corresponding secretary, Fred Bernard; permanent secretary, Fred Duvall.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Minnesota, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, by a reception and banquet at Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, at both of which ladies were present. H. F. Stevens was the toastmaster of the occasion, and brief addresses were made by President Edgerton, Gen. James H. Baker, Gen. Edwin C. Mason, the registrar, W. H. Grant, H. P. Hall, Esq., Ell Torrance and John P. Rea.

The year-book, which is the result of a vast amount of earnest and painstaking labor on the part of W. H. Grant, Esq., and of the members, has been printed.

The following are a few of the interesting facts and features of the year book: The number of members whose records are given is 380. Col. Thomas Hunt, whose record is given, had the longest continuous service of any man during the Revolution, his term of service being nine years, two months and three days.

The youngest soldier of the Revolutionary War, whose record is given in the year-book, was Jonn Thorne Dodge, who was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, at the age of eleven years, two months and fifteen days. He subsequently received a pension.

The oldest man who was killed during the Revolution, and from whom members derive their descent, was Dowe Talmon, of Chester, N. J., who was killed by the Tories at the age of ninety years.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Illinois Commandery,



of which the late Secretary Gresham was commander, held a special meeting May 29 in the Commandery's library room, No. 20 Tribune Building, Chicago, for the purpose of making arrangements to take part in Secretary Gresham's funeral. There were present about seventy members of the organization. The meeting was called to order by Joseph B. Leake, commander. Colonel Aldace F. Walker, representing the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of himself, Capt. James L. High, Colonel Huntington W. Jackson, Captain E. A. Otis, Captain Martin J. Russell, and Judge R. S. Tuthill, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States sincerely mourns the death of our beloved ex-commander, Gen. Walter Quintin Gresham, whose warm heart and rugged virtues his companions will forever cherish in loving remembrance.

Resolved. That reserving for more careful preparation hereafter a just memorial of his character and services, we now, at this informal meeting, held on the eve of his burial, desire to express our full appreciation of his exceptional life. We record our admiration of his splendid personal courage, long ago manifested so often on the battlefield, enabling him even while being borne out of the fight with a shattered limb to pause and give a last important order, and manifested later in numberless forensic contests and judicial decrees where conduct which he considered fraud was relentlessly denounced and where right as he saw the right was sternly maintained. We recall with affection

his hearty and cordial friendship and his constant and willing attention to the duties of the Chair of this commandery. We recognize the broad and catholic spirit of the man who twice rose so easily from local labors to national affairs, and who at last wore out his life in the service of his country, while patiently performing the exacting duties of one of its most exalted officers, as Secretary of State.

Resolved, That this Commandery make suitable arrangements for representation at his funeral, and that the recorder transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased companion.

The following were appointed active pall-bearers: Gen. Wm. Sooy Smith, Capt. Charles H. Slack, Capt. James Duguid, Capt. Myron H. Beach, Capt. H. B. Jackson, Col. Wm. L. Barnum, Col. John McArthur, Maj. Geo. L. Paddock, Capt. Mason A. Read, Col. Lemuel O. Gilman, Col. George M. Guion, Capt. James H. Bell.

It was agreed that the members of the Commandery, each wearing his insignia, would meet at 1 P. M., May 30, at the Randolph Street Depot of the Illinois Central Railroad and proceed to Sixty-third street, to meet the remains of the late Secretary of State and escort them thence to Oakwoods Cemetery.

A reception and arrangement committee, with Col. Walker as president, was also appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

In the death of Gen. Gresham historical and genealogical experts have lost an active friend. These know that the archives of the Department are of great value to investigators of American history—especially the history of our early diplomacy. The question as to how they may be rendered accessible to the public without risk of defacement or mutilation is one that ought to command the early attention of Congress. It received the serious consideration of Secretary Gresham, who found time last winter, in the midst of multifarious and pressing cares of State, to reach a solution of the problem which would seem to commend itself to those most familiar with the work of historical inquiry.

In a letter addressed to the president of the Senate, dated January 3, 1895, in response to an act of Congress, the Secretary outlined a plan for the copying and careful editing of these papers and their publication in a series of volumes. The act directed the Secretary

to cause the Revolutionary archives, except the military records now deposited in his Department, to be carefully examined, and to ascertain what portions are of sufficient importance and historical value to publish, and the number of printed volumes they would make, and the reasonable cost of the publication and editing, and report the result to Congress, with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

In his answer Secretary Gresham states that the Revolutionary archives, exclusive of the military records, are found chiefly in the records and papers of the Continental Congress. "The manuscript collections of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton also contain material of historical value. The Continental Congress being the sole source of authority during the Revolutionary period, preserved in its records the official history of all the Departments of Administration, both at home and abroad." The Secretary took the broad ground, which historical investigators will recognize at once as being the only tenable ground, that, "it

would be inadvisable to discriminate in the publication of these records for historical uses." In support of his position he quoted his predecessor, Mr. Bayard, who, in a letter to the President, dated April 10, 1888, said :

The partial and often misleading editing of fragmentary extracts of these manuscripts serves only to tantalize the student by promises rather than by performance, by giving intimations of more that is suppressed or unpublished than is printed. No one who has not specially studied the period of the Revolution and the first years of this government can realize how many gaps are left unbridged and how many are the false ideas that partial and imperfect knowledge has given occasion to or personal feeling has engendered. The rich stores of public and private papers in this Department can alone solve these many difficulties, but they can be useful and practically available only when printed in full, and thus made serviceable to historical students.

Secretary Gresham expressed his full concurrence in this view, and stated that since the date of Mr. Bayard's letter the propriety of its recommendations had been frequently emphasized by applications for access to the original papers.

"Students of history," he added, "would be satisfied only with a personal examination of such papers, or of literal copies of them. It would be impracticable for the Department or even for any expert to determine precisely what would or what would not be valuable for historical purposes, because it often happens that light is sought with reference to matters of apparently little moment which may be found to have great significance in historical studies."

The Secretary called attention to the fact that, since the date of the submission to Congress of Mr. Bayard's report, April 12, 1888, nothing has been done by the government for the preservation or publication of the Revolutionary archives "except the little that the Department, ill-provided with means for the purpose, has been able to accomplish, its efforts having been limited to the preservation of only a minor part of its collection."

"There is, it seems to me," added Mr. Gresham, "an urgent need for adequate provision for the work, for the reason that, under present conditions, the papers are liable to serious injury and defacement. The constant use of the originals necessarily involves the gradual destruction of them, and this can be obviated, if they are to be accessible as heretofore, only by the printing of copies which would be satisfactory to students."

An estimate for the publication of the archives was submitted with the Secretary's report. For the "Journals of the Continental Congress" ten volumes of 800 pages each would be required; for "Other Records and Papers of the Congress," thirty-eight volumes; for "Miscellaneous Papers Principally from the Collections Mentioned," two volumes; making fifty volumes in all. The cost of a copy of a volume of the first edition of 1000 copies, bound in cloth, would be about \$2, and of a single copy of subsequent editions, 44½ cents. For the first year the sum of \$25,000 is named as being probably sufficient to defray the cost of copying, editing and printing, and of the purchase of special printing material necessary to the proper execution of this class of work.

The Secretary showed a clear perception of the kind of editing required when he said :

For the editing and preparation for the printer, I would recommend that someone specially qualified for this work should be chosen, and that provision be made for giving him the necessary clerical aid.

Appended to the Secretary's report was a list of the volumes containing the papers of the Continental Congress, exclusive of the military records, and a memorandum showing the methods of acquisition of the several collections, the work done upon them by the Department, and their present condition. Among them are the original or "rough" Journal of Congress from the meeting of the Congress in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, to March 2, 1789 (the Journal from March 19 to May 2, 1778 is missing); several secret Journals of Congress during the Revolutionary period; "the more secret Journal" of Congress from June 6, 1781, to August 6, 1782; secret Journal of Foreign Affairs from November 29, 1775, to September 16, 1788; letter books of the Presidents of Congress; letter books of Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress, containing the record of official letters from November 20, 1779, to May 1, 1798; Reports of Committees of Congress, Articles of Confederation, with Plans and Drafts of Treaties from 1775 to 1784 (this volume contains the first drafts of a confederation by Franklin and Dickinson); "intercepted" letters from zealous loyalists and others, letters and papers from Thomas Paine from 1779 to 1785, letters of John Hancock from 1776 to 1777, state papers of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, Letters of the Committee of Foreign Affairs and of R. R. Livingston, the first Secretary of Foreign Affairs; official letters of Dr. Benjamin Franklin while minister at the Court of France; letters from John Adams, Arthur Lee, John Jay, Henry Laurens, Thomas Jefferson, etc., and the collections of Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Franklin and Monroe.

The mere enumeration of the above serves to show what a mine of original information is contained in the State Department archives. A portion only of the archives cost the government \$165,000, purchase money, and so large an outlay would alone seem to justify some adequate provision for making the investment profitable to the general public in the only way it can be made profitable, viz., by a liberal publication of them in official form.

Secretary Gresham's report was referred in the Senate to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed. In due time it was issued as Senate Executive Document No. 22, Fifty-third Congress, Third Session, but no further action was taken by Congress. It is to be feared that the matter will be allowed to sleep indefinitely unless the importance of early action is urged by members of the patriotic-hereditary societies.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Illinois Commandery, held its closing camp fire for this season June 13, in Chicago. Besides other attractions, it was "boys' night," and if the officers had not also been installed, the boys' presence would have sufficiently signaled the occasion.

The retiring president, Gen. J. B. Leake, soon gave way to his successor, Aldace Walker, after which a carefully prepared eulogy on Gen. Gresham was submitted by Committeeman R. S. Tuthill and associates, and then came several routine features, it being decided to have a ladies' banquet and a gentlemen's banquet, and also another boys' night, next year.

Maj. O. W. Nixon, M. D., LL.D., followed in an impromptu address. In beginning, he explained the absence of Col. R. S. Clowry and the latter's paper; both were detained by legislative stress at Springfield. Addresses were also made by Mr. Walker and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards.

The new officers of the Commandery are: Commander, Lieut.-Col. A. F. Walker; senior vice-commander, Lieut.-Col. A. N. Waterman; junior vice-commander, Maj. George S. Roper; recorder, Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Davis; registrar, Capt. R. H. Mason; chancellor, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Keeler; chaplain, the Rev. Arthur Edwards; treasurer, Capt. John C. Neely.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Missouri Commandery met, June 1, at the Midland Hotel, Kansas City. The retiring commander, Gen. J. W. Turner, presided over the session. Four candidates were presented for initiation and duly placed upon the rolls of the Order. They were: Gen. Frank Agnew and A. S. Curtis, of Kansas City, and Simon Webster French and Madison Miller, of St. Louis. At the conclusion of the initiatory exercises Commander Turner installed the officers for the coming year, who were elected at the meeting in St. Louis a month ago. They are: Col. Wells H. Blodgett, of St. Louis, commander; C. G. Warner, of St. Louis, senior vice-commander; Charles W. Clarke, of Kansas City, junior vice-commander; Frank Raymond, of St. Louis, chancellor; H. C. Hodges Cole, of St. Louis, recorder; Frank M. Ridgeley, of St. Louis, registrar, and Rev. M. Nichols, of St. Louis, chaplain.

At the conclusion of the business meeting the companions present adjourned to the dining-room, where a banquet was served. Col. Wells H. Blodgett, the new commander, officiated as toastmaster, and called at random upon the banqueters for responses to various themes.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Indiana Commandery, has taken possession of a suite of most desirable rooms for headquarters in the When Block, Indianapolis. It is the intention of the local members to make a home of these rooms and to make it a place where members outside of the city can call and feel at home.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, California Commandery.—A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., June 4, says: Gen. H. G. Rollins, ex-surveyor of the State, is believed to have been murdered in Lower California while prospecting. He has been missing for some time. His wife is in Hyde Park, Mass., and has heard nothing from him. The Grand Army and Loyal Legion are making search for him. Gen. Rollins served in the Union army, and was lieutenant on Sherman's staff, Department of the Gulf.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Minnesota Commandery.—Capt. Henry A. Castle, commander of the Minnesota Commandery, gave an informal reception June 13, at his residence, 112 Western avenue, St. Paul, in honor of Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, who has transferred his membership in the Loyal Legion from the Nebraska to the Minnesota Commandery, invitations were limited to members of the Order.

Gen. Brooke received the guests, standing in a tastefully arranged alcove, with a magnificent flag in the background. Flags and cut flowers were effectively used as decorations through the house. During the evening Gen. Brooke made a brief response to an address of welcome by his host.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, New York Commandery.—The investigation of the Board of Officers of the New York Commandery into the charges against ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner William S. Andrews, a member of the Commandery, that he had been guilty of conduct unworthy of a member, is closed, and a sealed verdict was delivered June 14, which will not be made public until the meeting of the Commandery October 1.

The scandal arose out of the proceedings before the Lexow Committee, where Andrews was accused of taking a \$500 bribe for granting a license when he was a member of the Board of Excise.

The Examining Board consisted of Gen. Horace Porter, Col. C. C. Suydam, Theodore Odell, Col. Aaron Vanderbilt, Daniel S. Braine and Ed. K. Russell. The counsel for the committee was Col. Parker.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Iowa Commandery. held a special meeting at the Kirkwood House, Des Moines, June 18. Mr. E. B. Soper read a paper entitled, "A Chapter from the History of Company D, 12th Iowa Infantry."

THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.—Miss Delafield gave a large luncheon at her residence, "Felsenhof," Darien, Conn., May 25, to celebrate the founding of the Society on May 23, 1890. About thirty members took the morning train from New York for Darien, where carriages conveyed them to the interesting old house. After lunching several enjoyable hours were spent in examining the curious relics which abound there. On June 20, Miss Boudinot, the authoress of the memoirs of her uncle, the famous Elisha Boudinot, which is soon to be published, gave an historical entertainment at her house at Bernardsville, N. Y., the ground noted for the many interesting episodes which occurred during the Revolutionary War, Gov. Livingston's family and many prominent New York people having taken refuge there while the English were in possession of New York. It was also near here that the meeting of the Pennsylvania troops, commanded by "Mad Anthony" Wayne, took place, which required all the entreaties of Gen. Wayne and the presence of the commander-in-chief himself to quell the insurrection.





THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Illinois, gave a banquet at the Hotel Metropole, Chicago, June 6. The banquet was served in the café which gave evidence of a patriotic event in its decorations. All the walls were draped with immense army flags and the large, round table was decorated with a centrepiece showing the Columbian colors. The centrepiece had a base of blue corn-flowers, over which were white and red carnations. Red stripes of silk led across the table at right angles, while a four-cornered star of ferns stretched from centre to circumference. The boutonnières were of the same flowers and colors as the centrepiece. The menu had a typical colonial picture, showing the return of the *Mayflower*. Captain Philip Read, United States Army, presided, and made a brief but appropriate address. He was followed by Charles Kingsbury Miller, secretary of the National Flag Committee of the Society, who made a report of our country, in which he extolled the flag of our country and gave a detailed amount of the work done in the different States toward enacting a law "making it a misdemeanor to use the national flag, or any pattern thereof, for advertising purposes or private gain." He said in part:

Our forefathers settled in this new world a century or more before the battle of Lexington. These martial colonists aided in establishing and defending the colonists of North America through a series of wars extending over eight score years, in fact, they were the founders of this country. Our revolutionary sires created this Republic and gave to us the glorious Stars and Stripes. The Union soldiers of 1861-65 defended and preserved the old flag of our nation untarnished. And let us bear in mind that the recognition of the flag as the colors of a nation was established in the eighteenth century at the surrender at Yorktown. It was saved in the nineteenth century at Appomattox after the sacrifice of a million loyal men. Now, to us remains a bounden duty to preserve by legislation the sacredness and dignity of the national flag from mercenary abuse, and by our act secure to the children of the twentieth century a priceless heritage.

The homage done to the Stars and Stripes on last Memorial Day by distinguished Confederate officers and veteran soldiers gathered in this city from the Southern States to attend the dedication of the Confederate monument will go a long way in more firmly cementing the fraternal bonds of the North and South, and is an episode which will be creditably recorded in the annals of American history.

On this public occasion our national emblem symbolized a reunion between two sections of the country once at variance with each other. This incident alone should profoundly impress upon the law-makers of our nation that the dignity and honor of our flag must not be lowered by permitting cunning tradesmen to divert it from its proper uses.

The Flag Committee of this Society found over one hundred examples of the misuse of the American flag or its patterns in this city, the details of which are still in our possession. In our first official report, read May 18, we specified the different kinds of business for which the flag or its copy is used as an advertising medium.

Above the grave of the hero Lafayette, where his remains repose in a tomb in old Paris, there an American flag is kept forever waving. The remembrance of that illustrious Frenchman, dear to the hearts of all American patriots, should quicken our inspirations and stimulate us to action, in striving to save from desecration the flag of our Republic.

In conclusion, I will state that the hereditary Society of Colonial Wars is none the less patriotic, because on its Society flag appears the red cross of St. George, and our insignia is surmounted by a crown, as nearly all of our members belong to other patriotic societies, and the object of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois, in common with several patriotic American societies, is to protect the national flag and its patterns from being used for mercenary and improper purposes.

Mr. Charles Newton Fessenden spoke on "A Bit of Pre-Revolutionary History Retold," and Horatio Loomis Wait spoke on "The Experience in Warfare Gained in the Colonial Wars."

The Illinois Society has fifty-one members. Mr. Walter C. Wyman represents it at the Louisbourg monument ceremonies.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.—The *Gazette* of Montreal, June 8, contains the following editorial interesting to contributors to the Louisbourg monument fund:

A large portion of THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER for June is taken up with "The Siege of Louisbourg in 1745," more than seventy pages, with illustrations and maps, being devoted to the subject. Among the illustrations are a copy of the monument to the New Englanders who fell at the siege and a beautiful colored engraving of the insignia of the Society of Colonial Wars, under whose auspices it is to be unveiled on the 17th inst. I see that the new U. E. L. Association of Canada is opposed to the commemoration on the ground that it must hurt the sensibilities of the Acadians, and that a resolution, moved by Mr. De Lery Macdonald and seconded by Mayor Yule, expresses the hope that the Society of Colonial Wars will reconsider the project. The Cape Breton members of Parliament (Messrs. MacKeen and McDougal), and J. J. Curran, M. P., have also been requested to urge on the Federal Government the duty of protesting against the erection of the monument. With all respect for the patriotic feelings of the U. E. L. Association and for the sympathy with the Acadians, to which its members have given expression, I cannot but think that such a resolution, passed at this late date, is unfair to the Society of Colonial Wars. Several months ago, when the intended commemoration was first formally announced, I submitted to such persons having authority or influence as these weekly columns might reach, that the French-Acadians and French-Canadians should be cordially invited to any celebration that should do honor to the anniversary. It is only fair to the Society of Colonial Wars to acknowledge that it has been perfectly frank as to its intentions, and I am sure that it would have received with courtesy and good sense any representations opportunely submitted to its council. Celebrations of this kind, if not purely historical, are simply patriotic, or meant to do honor to meritorious ancestors. Why should not the name of Louisbourg be made a rallying cry for British Canadians as well as Americans, for French as well as British Canadians? The Fourth of July is kept in England and Canada without offense. Dean Stanley's plea for the memory of André was not disregarded and Westminster has become the valhalla of two great nations. Besides glory is not the heritage of success alone. Charles Gordon, whose ancestor did a soldier's duty at Louisbourg under Boscawen and Amherst, did not die victorious. Montcalm shares with Wolfe the honor due to a brave leader of men. And if we consult the pages of remoter history we find that a long roll of heroes from Hector to Wallace bears witness to the virtues of the vanquished. Patriotism as well as religion has its "noble army of martyrs." There is no sound reason, therefore, why any French Canadian should blush at the name of Louisbourg.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in New Hampshire, held a meeting June 5 at the library of the State Historical Society, Concord. Among

the members present were: Col. H. O. Kent, governor; Rev. C. L. Tappan, chaplain, and Capt. Willey, United States Volunteers, acting secretary. Action was taken upon new admissions to membership, and arrangements for the visit to Louisbourg on June 17 were perfected.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.—The following members of the Society stopped at Halifax, *en route* for Louisbourg, June 15: George E. Pomeroy, Toledo, O.; Col. J. M. Whittemore, U. S. Army; David Banks, Jr., New York; Rev. Dr. William Salter, Burlington; Miss Mary Salter, Flatbush, N. Y.; John Edward Heaton, New Haven; Charles Samuel Ward, New Haven; Walter Channing Wyman, Chicago; Frederick Clarkson, New York; Everett P. Wheeler, New York; Miss Wheeler, New York; Howland Pell, New York.

A reception was tendered the party by the Nova Scotia Historical Society in the Legislative Council Chamber. Mr. MacKay, the Superintendent of Education was in the chair in the absence of the President, who conveyed his regrets through the Secretary. Dr. MacKay expressed, on behalf of the Historical Society, pleasure in meeting representatives of the Society of Colonial Wars. Of all the patriotic societies of the United States, there was none towards which Nova Scotians entertained so kindly feelings as towards this.

Dr. MacKay asked Mr. Howland Pell, the secretary of the Society, to address the meeting. In responding, Mr. Pell expressed gratification at the attention and courtesy shown the members of his Society—established to preserve the history and traditions of the colonial period. He unrolled the banners of the Society and displayed them to the meeting. The banner of the Connecticut Society is of white silk, with the cross of St. George, and in the centre a grape vine, and the banner of the General Society, also of white silk and with the St. George's cross; and a fac-simile of the battle-flag used at the siege of Louisbourg. It is about three by two feet, and has a figure of Britannia beside the Union jack—a ship on the other end. Over the top is the word "Britannia." As Mr. Pell remarked, "When the flag is seen in Louisbourg on Monday it will be the first time since 150 years ago." On Dr. MacKay's suggestion, the flag was temporarily placed under the portrait of George II.

Mr. Pell then read extracts from a paper prepared for the occasion by Mr. Edward F. de Lancey, a descendant of Col. de Lancey, the last British governor of New York. Everett Pepperrell Wheeler, a descendant of Sir William Pepperrell, and a leading member of the New York Bar, was the next speaker. Rev. Dr. Salter, of Iowa, a descendant of a sister of Sir William Pepperrell, next spoke. As an Iowa man, he honored the memory of the French, who were the first white men to set foot beyond the Mississippi. His part of the Republic, and it was the greater part, was never under the British Crown. It once owned the sway of France and Spain and Russia. Mr. George E. Pomeroy was the last speaker on behalf of the Society of Colonial Wars, and his remarks, in showing to the meeting Maj. Seth Pomeroy's diary, were interesting. A. G. Jones made a good speech.

He claimed for his ancestors a share in the glories of the colonial period, who, after the Revolution, for conscience sake, sought out new homes for themselves under the British flag in Nova Scotia. He spoke eulogistically of the aims of the Society of Colonial Wars, of which, he believed, he had the honor of being the only British member.

Before dispersing, the company were entertained by the Historical Society to delicious refreshments.

The party remained over night at the Queen Hotel, and proceeded to Louisbourg in the morning.

Arriving at Louisbourg the visitors and their guests were driven to the grounds and inspected the remains of the ancient fortress with great interest. The monument has been erected in the King's Bastion, in a commanding position on land donated for the purpose by Patrick Kennedy, through Mr. Levatte. After a brief inspection of various points of interest, Gov. Daly, the visiting members of the Society of Colonial Wars, the members of the Nova Scotia Historical Society and their guests lunched in a tent erected for the purpose. Then a procession was formed in the following order:

Sydney brass band.

Gov. Daly and Com. Wilson, of H. M. S. *Canada*.

Officers of H. M. S. *Canada*.

Members of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

Society of Colonial Wars, carrying the American flag, British flag, battle-flag of Louisbourg, flag of the Connecticut Branch of the Society of Colonial Wars, and flag of the General Society of Colonial Wars.

Arriving at the King's Bastion, the gentlemen forming the procession took their seats on the platform facing the monument, around which a large concourse of people were congregated, a detachment of marines and sailors from the *Canada* forming a guard of honor inside the circle of the audience. The Sydney brass band was stationed to the left of the marines, and at intervals during the ceremonies discoursed music appropriate to the occasion with excellent effect.

For a detailed account of the unveiling ceremonies, see page 1243.



THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The first annual meeting of the General Society was held June 19, in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia. Delegates from the societies of five States were present. At noon they were escorted by the Philadelphia members into the old Senate Chamber in Independence Hall, where they were welcomed by Mayor Warwick, who said that he thought there could be found nowhere in the country a place so appropriate to extend a welcome to the descendants of those who took part in the second war for independence, as old Independence Hall. "It is hard to imagine that about 120 years ago in this hall the fathers of the republic met for the purpose of declaring themselves free from tyrannical England, which had been as severe and oppressive as any of the Cæsars."

Dwelling on the heroism of the 4,000,000 people scattered through thirteen colonies along the Atlantic, he sketched briefly the causes of the War of 1812, and spoke of the indifference with which the American colonies had been treated prior to this time by England, and said that it was not until the War of 1812, "until the peace was signed, that America was positive in her freedom and had notified the world that she was ready to fight and was able to fight whenever her rights were transgressed."

Speaking directly to the descendants of the men who fought in 1812, he said that they had abundant reason to be proud; that an organization of such societies as theirs inspires patriotism and a loyalty to government, and, bringing them together, they find that they have a common heritage—a common father. "I believe," said he, "there can be no country patriotic without a great past, and those men whose fathers helped to build up this government of ours ought to be proud of that ancestry. I believe in ancestry, and the man who sneers and scoffs at it bastardizes his own reputation."

In concluding his address he said: "Let the people throughout the length and breadth of the country know there are no dividing lines, that we have a common fatherhood, that we propose to have a common country, and that common country is to be placed upon a pure and noble patriotism that knows loyalty alone to one flag, to one constitution and to one Union."

The meeting of the General Society was called to order at 2 o'clock, in Carpenters' Hall, by its president, John Cadwalader. The first business was the reading of the report of the Executive Committee for June 30, 1894, announcing the organization of the State societies into a general body.

The report of the secretary-general, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army, took in the work of the society since the union was agreed upon, April 14, 1894. It stated that the union had been productive of the happiest results and promises of the brightest future; that the new register of the General Society, comprising the roll of veterans and descendants, will be ready soon for distribution; that during the year sixty insignia have been issued and certificates of membership will be issued as soon as a new seal is decided upon by the General Society. Turning to the financial standing of the Society the report stated that it was in a very satisfactory condition, with a substantial balance in hand. It also advocated several important changes in the constitution, regarding the Executive Committee, admission to membership in the State Societies, seals, insignia, etc., and urged the Society to settle any friction that naturally might come up in the formation of a new society.

In conclusion, the Secretary-General referred to the death of the first surgeon-general, Brig.-Gen. Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, who was a son of the first president of the Pennsylvania society, and stated that on account of the declination of Dr. R. W. Wilcox, of New York, the office of treasurer-general devolved on the Secretary-General, and he asked that the office be filled at this meeting and that the Secretary-General be authorized to transfer the funds of the Society, now in his hands, to that officer.

The Ohio society, which was formed January 8, 1895, with Orlando L. Aldrich, Ph.D., LL.D., of the Ohio State University, for president, was

admitted to the General Society, its delegate being Bernard Van Horne Schultz, of Zanesville.

Dr. George H. Burgin proposed several amendments to the General Constitution, chief of which was a restriction governing the admission of collaterals, admitting none but descendants of brothers or sisters of veterans of 1812. The amendment was favorably reported on for final action by the State societies.

The new seal for the General Society was then taken up and discussed. A design submitted met the approval of the delegates except for the date of the organization of the Society, which was placed on the design as 1854. It was argued by Appleton Morgan, LL. D., of New Jersey, that the date should be the date of the first society, which was formed by veterans of the war, in Baltimore, September 13, 1814. Mr. Morgan's motion was carried by 12 ayes to 3 nays. It was also proposed to establish the office of historian-general, and an amendment offered to that effect for action at the next meeting.



The following resolution was proposed and adopted unanimously :

WHEREAS, It is proper that there should be some means by which the official utterances of this Society, and also of the various State societies connected herewith, shall be disseminated. Therefore, it is

Resolved, That the General Society of the War of 1812 hereby adopts the magazine known as *THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER*, published in the city of Philadelphia, by the Historical Register Publishing Co., as its official organ, and the Secretary-General is hereby instructed to notify the proper officers of the various State societies of this action, and it is recommended to them that they formally take like action.

With the election of officers the session adjourned to meet again June, 1896, in Philadelphia.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President-general, John Cadwalader (of Pennsylvania society); vice-presidents-general, Col. John Biddle Porter (Pennsylvania society), Comdr. Felix McCurley, U. S. Navy (Maryland society); Col. George B. Sanford, U. S. Army (Connecticut society); Capt. William Lithgow Willey (Massachusetts society); Dr. Orlando L. Aldrich, Ph.D., LL.D. (Ohio society); secretary-general, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army (of Pennsylvania society); assistant secretary-general, Charles Frederick Bacon-Philbrook (of Massachusetts society); treasurer-general, Satterlee Swartwout (of Connecticut society); assistant treasurer-general, Bernard Van Horne Schultz (of Ohio society); registrar-general, Albert Kimberly Hadel, M. D. (of Maryland society);

judge-advocate-general, Charles H. Murray (of Pennsylvania society); surgeon-general, George Horace Burgin, M. D. (of Pennsylvania society); executive committee, Capt. William Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. Navy (chairman); James Edward Carr, Jr., of Maryland; Augustus Floyd Delafield, of Connecticut; Franklin Thomason Beatty, M. D., of Massachusetts; Maj. Harry P. Ward, of Ohio.

In the evening the delegates were taken up the Delaware river to Morrelton Inn by the steamer *Columbia*, where they were the guests of the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812.

About sixty members and guests sat down to the gaily decorated tables, bright with flowers and colored lights. The toastmaster, John Cadwalader, delivered an address of welcome, after which a toast was drank to the President of the United States.

Capt. Norman Farquhar, U. S. Navy, was called upon to respond to the "Army and Navy"; Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army, responded to the "General Society"; President Edward Warfield for the "Maryland Society"; the "Massachusetts Society" was responded to by Charles Frederick Bacon-Philbrook; the "Connecticut Society," by Louis J. Allen, U. S. Navy; and the "Ohio Society," by Bernard Van Horne Schultz. James E. Carr, Jr., of Baltimore, proposed the toast of "The Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812," which was responded to by Russell Duane. The President proposed the final toast of "The Sons of the Revolution and Sister Societies," which was responded to by Dr. Persifor Frazer.

THE SOCIETY OF "MAYFLOWER" DESCENDANTS.—The first semi-annual meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants was held at the Berkeley Building, New York City, on the evening of May 22. About fifty ladies and gentlemen were present. Certain amendments to the by-laws were offered, to be acted on at a special meeting to be held June 5. Design for a handsome insignia was adopted, and designs for an attractive certificate were submitted. After the business meeting, future plans were informally discussed. The Entertainment Committee in charge consisted of J. Bayard Backus, chairman; Col. Joseph J. Slocum, Mrs. Edward L. Norton, Miss Susan T. Martin and Edward Clinton Lee. The Secretary reported the membership growing rapidly, among those recently elected being Judge Howland and Gov. Morton, of New York.

On his application for membership to the Society, Gov. Morton states that his lineal ancestor, Mr. Stephen Hopkins, married Elizabeth — (name unknown); that their daughter, Deborah, born in 1622, married Andrew Ring in 1646. Mary, the daughter of these two, married John Morton in 1687. Capt. Ebenezer Morton, the son of John and Mary Morton, was born in 1696 and died in 1750. Capt. Morton married Mercy Foster in 1720. Their son, Ebenezer, born in 1726, married Sarah Coff in 1753. Livy, the son of Ebenezer and Sarah Morton, was born in 1760, and in 1788 married Hannah Dailey. Their son, Daniel Oliver, was born in 1788 and died in 1852. In 1814 he married Lucretia Parsons. To them was born a son, Levi Parsons Morton, on May 16, 1824.

On May 28, 1895, Gov. Morton took his affidavit before a notary public in Albany, N. Y., that the above genealogical data were accurate, and petitioned the Society of Mayflower Descendants as follows:

To the Society of Mayflower Descendants:

I, Levi P. Morton, being at the age of eighteen years and upward, a resident of Albany, in the State of New York, hereby apply for membership in the Society by right of lineal descent in the line shown on the opposite page, from Mr. Stephen Hopkins, who sailed in the *Mayflower* in 1620, and was Number 14 among the signers of "The Compact."

LEVI PARSONS MORTON.

Every lineal descendant, of over eighteen years of age, of any passenger of the voyage of the *Mayflower*, which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," shall be eligible to membership. They must be proposed, seconded and elected. They shall pay the initiation fee and dues, and comply with the conditions in the constitution and by-laws.

As a colonial organization, the Mayflower Society has several striking characteristics. Its demands, regarding proofs of all claims made as to ancestors, are very exacting.

As a result of the conservatism displayed in the constitution and by-laws of the Society, only about sixty-five members have as yet been obtained; but applications are coming in rapidly, and it is probable that branches of the Society will be established in other parts of the country. The success of the parent organization in New York has created a good deal of interest in Boston, and the establishment of a branch in that city is under discussion. The constitution of the Society provides for the formation of State societies in the States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia. In the event of the formation of any State society, the parent Society shall be called "The General Society of Mayflower Descendants," and its headquarters shall be in the city of New York.

Among the sixty-nine members are Judge H. E. Howland, John Y. Terry, Col. J. J. Slocum, John H. Washburn, Gen. Meredith Read, Mrs. Russell Sage, George H. Warren, Howland Davis, Mrs. E. H. Landon, Mrs. Henry M. Allen and Mrs. Seymour Morris, of Chicago.

In colonial times, the Mayflower of England was the hawthorn blossom. The Society of Mayflower Descendants has taken the hawthorn blossom for the badge used as a button by its male members and as a pin by the sisters of the Society. The insignia represent the ship *Mayflower* in full sail, surrounded by a wreath of hawthorn buds. The ribbon to which the insignia are attached is pink, with two white stripes.

Gen. Meredith Read, ex-United States Minister to Greece, who is a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and other organizations of similar character, heard of the Mayflower Society in Paris, and at once became interested in it. He forwarded his application for membership to the Board of Assistants in New York; but, to their astonishment, Gen. Read had failed to furnish the necessary proofs regarding his descent, and had neglected to make the required affidavit.

Considerable correspondence ensued before Gen. Read was admitted to membership. He is descended from Gov. Bradford.

One of the striking facts in connection with Mrs. Henry M. Allen's application for membership was that she proved that she was only sixth in descent from a *Mayflower* passenger.

Nearly every member of the Society is ninth in descent from a *Mayflower* immigrant.



THE COLONIAL DAMES, in Pennsylvania.—The prizes offered by it for the best essay on "Philadelphia in Colonial Days," written by grammar school girls, were awarded June 3, in the assembly room of the Girls' High School, Philadelphia. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie made the presentation, and Superintendent Brooks addressed the pupils.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in New Hampshire, held its annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke, May 22. The meeting was signaled by a large representation from over the State. Exceedingly interesting papers were read by the various officers. The by-laws which have been adopted by the New Hampshire Society were read and proved quite acceptable. The following were the officers elected: President, Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke, Manchester; vice-presidents, Mrs. True M. Ball, Portsmouth; Mrs. Freeman P. Woodbury, Bedford; Mrs. S. G. Griffin, Keene; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles R. Blake, Portsmouth; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Nathaniel G. White, North Hampton; treasurer, Mrs. Emil Richter, Portsmouth; registrar, Mrs. John Smythe Fogg, Manchester; chaplain, Mrs. William J. Tucker; board of managers, Mrs. Charles H. Sawyer, of Dover; Mrs. William J. Tucker, of Hanover; Mrs. William W. Winder, of Portsmouth; Mrs. Stephen Decatur, of Portsmouth; Mrs. James P. Bartlett, of Portsmouth; Mrs. William A. Jarvis, of Claremont; Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, of Manchester; Mrs. David Cross, of Manchester; Mrs. Henry E. Cooke, of Manchester; Mrs. Charles H. Fish, of Manchester; Mrs. Adelbert Ames, of Lowell, Mass.; advisory board, William J. Tucker, D. D., Charles Levi Woodbury, David Cross, Bradbury L. Cilley, Col. Arthur E. Clarke, Dr. Emil Richter, George B. Chandler, Gen. S. G. Griffin, Person C. Cheyney.

Following the business of the forenoon, a dainty lunch was served, and a social chat intervened. In the afternoon the ladies listened to a lecture by Judge Charles Levi Woodbury on the subject of "The glories of our ancestors."

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in Louisiana.—Meetings of the Committee for the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition are held at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Oglesby, New Orleans. Mrs. Percy Roberts, Mrs. C. H. Tebault, Mrs. J. P. Richardson and Mrs. W. H. Dickson are most active in getting promises for loans of colonial things for the Dames' exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in Georgia.—The following ladies met Miss Junia McKinley at the State library at the Capitol, Atlanta, June 5, to perfect arrangements for membership in the Georgia Society. Mrs. F. H. Orme, Mrs. Hugh Hagan, Mrs. J. T. Glenn, Mrs. McKinley-Bussey, Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, Miss Alline Stocking, Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, Miss Lillie Orme, Miss Lollie Markham, Miss Iza Glenn, Mrs. A. J. Orme, Mrs. Albert H. Cox, Mrs. McDowell Wolfe, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, Mrs. C. Calmers Black and Mrs. Burton Smith. These ladies were invited and names passed on at a meeting held in Savannah, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, president.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, of Georgia, met June 8, at the residence of Mrs. P. W. Meldrim, Savannah, the local regent of the organization, for the purpose of taking steps for gathering Revolutionary and colonial relics for the Atlanta Exposition. The Georgia State regent, Mrs. T. S. Morgan, was also present, and a very interesting discussion of the subject in hand was had, and a comprehensive plan of action decided upon.

It is well understood, of course, that the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution are working together in this matter. Their purpose is that Georgia shall make a better display of colonial and Revolutionary relics than any other State, and the Savannah branches of the Orders think Savannah can and will make a better and more interesting display than any other city in Georgia. However, the rivalry is to be a friendly one, the chief purpose being to bring out for exhibition all the quaint and curious old things of the past that our great-great-grandfathers and great-great-grandmothers admired and prized when they were on the stage of action, and which they handed down to their children and their children's children.

The Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution are to have three days set apart for their especial benefit at the exposition, viz.: October 17, 18 and 19, and they propose to make them days to be remembered. In other words, they are going to exert themselves to make them big days of the exposition.

A committee was appointed yesterday, consisting of Mrs. John Bryan, chairman; Mrs. Munnerlyn, Miss Couzens and Miss Madgie Reed, to receive the relics. Those having relics of either the colonial or Revolutionary period and are willing to have them exhibited will send them to either of the members of the committee. They will be properly cared for and safely returned. It is well known in Savannah that there are a great many interesting relics of the kind desired, and it can be counted on that Savannah's exhibit will be well worth seeing.

THE COLONIAL DAMES, in Connecticut, were given a reception by Mrs. James M. B. Dwight, New Haven, June 15, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Louisbourg. It was in point of brilliancy one of the season's finest private entertainments. Mr. Dwight gave an historical address on the "Capture of Louisbourg" in which he touched upon the life of Gen. Seth Pomeroy. T. Talmadge Van Rensselaer, a

cousin of the hostess, and like herself a descendant of Gen. Pomeroy, was then introduced and he read a number of letters written by that general from the battlefield of Lake George and from Louisbourg; also extracts from Gen. Pomeroy's journal. Mr. Van Rensselaer closed by quoting a memorable oration of Chauncey M. Depew, in which he drew a rapid but telling portrait of the hero of Louisbourg. It was regretted that the president of the Society of Colonial Dames, Mrs. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, could not be present, owing to recent bereavement in her family. A pretty compliment was paid to the officers of the Society by Dr. Charles Samuel Ward, of Bridgeport, who sent to each lady a souvenir pamphlet entitled "The Conquest of Cape Breton, 1745." The souvenir was a Tiffany design, covered with rough egg-shell paper, bearing a simple seal in scarlet of the Society of Colonial Wars of Connecticut. It contained photographic reproductions of articles which appeared in the *London Magazine*, and *Monthly Chronicle*, 1745, relative to and at the time of the siege of Louisbourg, with an ancient map of Cape Breton, published in the same journal. The pamphlets were also presented to members of the Society of Colonial Wars of Connecticut at the Louisbourg celebration. In accordance with the spirit of the occasion, the colors used by Mrs. Dwight in decorating were the colonial colors, red and white predominating. America's colors were blended with those of the flag of Great Britain, and the red cross of St. George, the standard which did duty at Louisbourg. A tribute was paid to Connecticut in an artistic arrangement of oak leaves tied with red ribbons, which ornamented the hall doorways and those of the two large libraries on the south side of the house. In all about 200 guests were in attendance.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

HARRISON.—See page 1123.

THOMAS PRINCE TO ROBERT PRINCE.

ADAMES FERRY OPPOSITE AUGUSTA 3 FEB'Y, '79.

DE BRO. I write you with an intent should I never see you, this may fall in your hands as I intend to leave it in my saddle bags. I am this day on guard at this post in sight of the red coats, and expect every day to come to action. Should that be the case there will undoubtedly some fall and why not me amongst the many brave that have fallen for the preservation of their country. If this be my case (as I don't intend you shall see it [i. e. the letter] without it is) I beg that my effects may be disposed of in the following manner:

Directs that all property be taken by his brother Robert, and £500 in money be given to each of his sisters Peggy and Patty, "as a memorial of me." Gives two gold rings to Miss Nancy Earle(a). Mentions Mr. Samuel Earle(b).

Notes to the Foregoing Letter.—Thomas Prince was a son of John Prince and Mary his wife, of Frederick county, Va. The family, prior to the Revolutionary War, removed to South Carolina. The first of the name in Virginia was Edward Prince, gentleman, who, in 1639, patented 500 acres of land in Charles City county. The family was evidently the same as that of the Puritan governor of Massachusetts. Thomas Prince, the writer of the letter, was first lieutenant in Capt. John Bowie's company, Fifth Regiment of South Carolina troops of the Continental line. He died from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Stono Ferry, near Charleston, S. C. His brother, Frank Prince, was captain, Fifth regiment of South Carolina troops of the Continental line.

(a) Anne Earle, sister of "Mr. Samuel Earle," was a niece of Thomas Prince. (b) Samuel Earle was a son of Baylis Earle and Mary Prince, born in Frederick county, Va., November 28, 1760. At the age (1777) of sixteen he was commissioned as ensign in the Fifth regiment of South Carolina Continental troops. Promoted second lieutenant, 1779; first lieutenant to January, 1781; captain, "S. C. Rangers," 1781, 1782; member of convention which ratified for South Carolina the constitution of the United States, voting for constitution; member of Congress, 1795. The engagement of "Earle's Ford," in which Col. Wade Hampton commanded the Americans, was fought on the place of Baylis Earle. The Earles of South Carolina are descended from John and Mary Earle, who, with their children, Samuel, John and Mary, migrated to Maryland and Virginia after the establishment of the Protectorate in England. John Earle's name first appears on the records of St. Mary's county, Md., in 1649. In the same year it appears on those of Northumberland county, Va. He obtained patents aggregating 1600 acres of land in Westmoreland and Northumberland counties, Va. (opposite St. Mary's, Md.), "by and for the transportation of [32] persons into this colony." The tradition is that the ancestors of the

family came from the West of England or Wales. The truth of the tradition is confirmed by the crest of the Virginia and South Carolina Earles, which is the same as that of the Earles of the West of England, viz., a lion's head transpierced by a broken spear pointed downwards. This crest is the same as that of Sir Walter Earle, who, from 1619 to 1624, I believe, was a member of the Virginia Company of London, receiving his shares from Sir Thomas Gates. Some of the Earle family were in Virginia as early as 1622. Of the same English family were Rt. Rev. John Earle, chaplain and tutor to Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II.), Dean of Westminster, and, after the Restoration, Bishop of Worcester and Salisbury; Sir Michael Earle, Governor of Shrewsbury Castle, killed by Parliamentarians; Sir Thomas Earle, Mayor of Bristol, about 1680, and John Earle, Mayor of Liverpool. The family, according to Collinson's "History of Somersetshire," takes its name from the lordship of Erleigh in Berkshire, and is of French or Norman origin. Samuel Earle, son of Baylis, married Harriet Harrison, daughter of James Harrison; and Samuel's son, my father, married Eliza Harrison, granddaughter of Richard Harrison.

BERKS COUNTY, PA.—Wanted, an historical sketch of the old stone Moslem church, in Richmond township, Berks county, Pa.

GRAHAM—JACKSON.—Can any of your readers inform me who the wife of Receiver-General James Graham was, and when married? His daughter, Isabella, married the first governor of New Jersey, Lewis Morris. Wanted also, the date of the marriages of Col. John Jackson, of Hempstead, Long Island, and Elizabeth Leaman; of Capt. John Jackson, of Hempstead, and Elizabeth Hallett, and of Robert Jackson, of Milford, Conn., and wife, Agnes Washburn?

LIVINGSTON.—Robert Livingston, III., Lord of the Manor of Livingston, married Maria Thong. Was the said Maria the child of Walter Thong and his first wife, Sarah Van Dam, or of Catalina Van Dam, her sister, and what proof can be offered? Do any of your readers know the date of said marriages?

HERALDIC QUERY.—In a book of miscellaneous papers, relating to Philadelphia county, who bore the following arms? In the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is an order from Thomas Holme, surveyor-general to his deputy, Peter Taylor, dated 9th mo. 8th, 1693; although signed Tho: Holme, it is doubtful whether either the signature or the rest of the order are in Holme's own writing. The order has a seal attached, which is in a dilapidated condition; but, as far as can be made out, consists of a shield impaled. On the dexter side, three spears or clubs, the head of the middle one in chief, and of the other two in base. The sinister side, although very much damaged, appears to correspond to a crest of some Powell families given by Burke, "a lion passant resting the dexter paw on a broken tilting-spear." The crest is very hard to distinguish, but seems to be a mailed arm over a helmet. These arms, as far as known, are not those used by Holme; his seal, attached to papers

that are undoubtedly in his own writing, is armoral, and corresponds to the arms of Holme of Huntington, county York, England.

STEWART.—Information is specially desired which may throw some light upon the case of wholesale kidnapping which took place about 1696, and by which many young people, all of whom bore aristocratic Scottish names, were forcibly kidnapped and taken on board a sailing ship and brought over to America, to be indentured or "sold" into temporary bondage. Among the number of these children who landed at Upland, now Chester, Pa., about 1696, and among whom were enumerated representatives of such families as Sinclair, Corbit, Bruce, Douglass, Mackintosh, Frazer, McDonald, and several of whom were afterwards entered in the court records as having been disposed of according to their indentures, was one Alexander Stewart, of whom the entry reads (Court held at Chester, fifth day of the eighth month 1697):

"Francis Chadsey brought a boy whose name is Alixander Stewart whoe was adjudged to sarve eight years from the 14th day of September last past if he be taught to reade and right or else to sarve but seven years."

(Court of Quarter Sessions held at Chester 10 of 4th mo. 1701.)

"Henry Nayl brought a servant boy to this Court whose name is Alixander Stewart whose time the sd Nayl bought from Francis Chadsey and the sd boy Consents too and Agrees to serve the sd Henry Nayl one year and a quarter above his time by record If the sd Henry is to Allow the sd boy sattisfaction for the over plus time as the Court shall award."

This Alexander married Mary Baily at Bradford Meeting, March 14, 1730, and the writer is a descendant of his, and has all necessary information relating to his line, except that which would explain his parentage and Scottish lineage. As an historical incident, the above is full of interest to the antiquarian, as well as to the genealogist, and any suggestion for further investigation will be gratefully received.

MAINE MEN AT LOUISBOURG.—THE REGISTER of June, 1895, contains much valuable information with regard to the troops sent to Louisbourg, but I think you may be interested in the copy I inclose from the Maine Historical Society publication. You will see that the Registry you have published may not be comprehensive as Capt. George Berry is not mentioned as one of Col. Waldo's regiment and yet the *History of Scarborough* contains the official order signed by him. We want more of these lists and all the information we can gather on the subject and our Society is most grateful to you for your energy and good work.

Collection Maine Historical Society, Vol. III, 1853, *History Scarborough, 1633 to 1783*, by Wm. S. Southgate, p. 172. One hundred and sixty of our townsmen were enlisted in Col. Waldo's regiment some time before the attack upon Louisbourg, but it does not appear how many of these continued in the service through that event or who of them were present and assisted in the capture (excepting Sam'l Milliken, Roger Hunniwell and Seth Fogg. Milliken was lost on the return hence, and Hunniwell had one arm shot off in the engagement). Richard King who afterwards became

one of the most honored inhabitants of the town, held at that time the office of commissary and was employed by Gov. Shirley until the end of the war. In 1746 a correspondence passed between Gov. Shirley and Mr. King relating to the settlement of Louisbourg by English families. The following is the Governor's letter in reply to Mr. King's inquiries.

"MR. KING: I have received your Letter desiring to know what encouragement there is for families to go to Louisbourg. All I can say in answer to that is yt it will be a good place for a family to Settle in and provide for themselves and their children, if the family is industrious, and if the Husbands or sons who come within the description of the enclosed printed Letter, will enlist into my Regiment, I will particularly recommend their families to the favour of the Governor at Louisbourg. Whatever Service you can do me in providing men for my Regiment shall be very acceptable to me, and I shall be glad of an opportunity of shewing you yt is so by some favour in my power.

I am your Friend and Servant,

"BOSTON, March 29, 1746.

"W. SHIRLEY.

"Pray let me hear further from you.

Joseph Prout of this town (Scarborough) also acted as commissary here during the war, supplying the soldiers of this and the neighboring towns with the necessary provisions and clothing. The names of some of the soldiers enlisted in this war from Scarborough are preserved in the following lists:

"FALMOUTH, June 29, 1747.

"MR. COMMISSARY PROUTE:"

"SIR: I desire you to deliver Provision to these men there Listed in Scarborough; for which I have sent a list of their names by Lieut. Libby and you will oblige, yours to serve,

GEORGE BERRY.

"Capt. George Berry's Company—Daniel Mordy, Josiah Hunniwell, John Libby, Thomas Foss, Robert Munson, Axel Roberts, Lieut. John Libbee, Noah Libbee, Sam'l Larrabee, Richard Honewell, Tetters Starbird, Rich'd Carter, Theod. Moses, Robert Munson, James Libbee, David Sawya, Lieut. Dan'l Field, Walter Foss, Timo. Haines, Daniel Mudy.

"Capt. Thomas Perkin's Company—Isaac MacKeuz, James Libbee, Thomas Larrabee, Ephraim Andrews, Sam'l Figuit (Fickett), Elijah Reagdon, John Myrick.

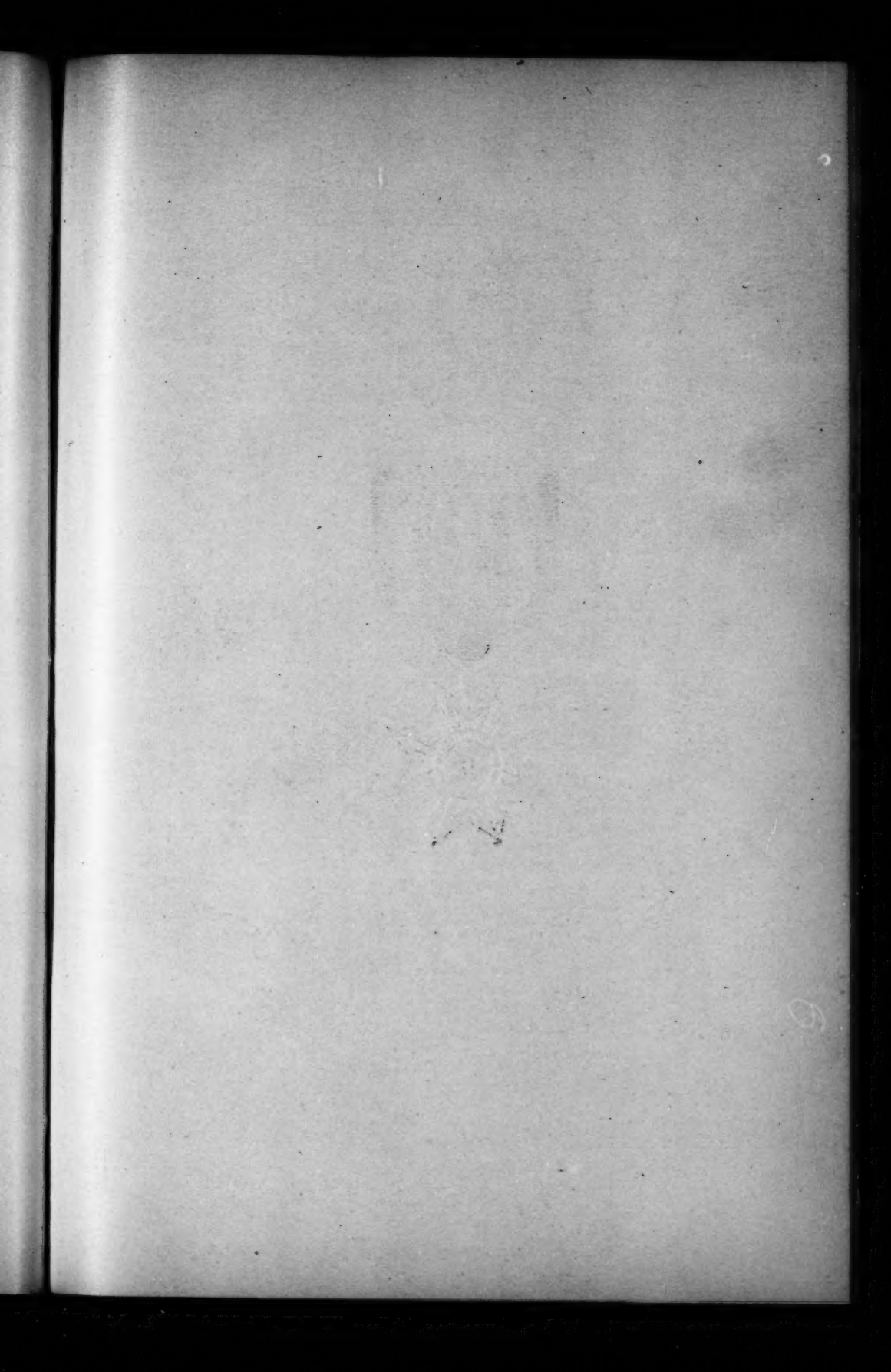
M. K. VAN RENSSELAER,

Secretary of the Colonial Dames of America.

TYNG.—In answer to Tyng query on p. 1122 in June, will say that Tyngsborough, is in Massachusetts, thirty-three miles northwest of Boston, adjoins Dunstable from which it was taken June 22, 1789. The Merrimac river runs through the town. There are numerous families of Tyngs in the town and the adjacent ones.

Boston, Mass.

W. TRACY EUSTIS.





Insignia of the
Military Order of the Loyal Legion
of the United States.